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VOL. XXVI NO. 29 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Crisis On Release Of Politicals?

Wage Increase For Textile Workers

TO TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECT

Bombay Govt. Accept Enquiry Committee Interim Report

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay says:

"The interim report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee has been received by Government and is now released for publication. This report has been prepared in reply to one of the Committee's terms of reference which required it to report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages could be given in any occupation, unit or centre of the industry pending the conclusion of the Committee's work.

INCREASE IN WAGES JUSTIFIED

This question has been studied in detail by the Committee, who in a report of over one hundred pages have closely analysed all the data relevant to the issues involved. They have come to the conclusion that the condition of the industry has decidedly improved in the year 1937, that it has emerged out of the period of depression, and that the profit-making capacity of the industry as a whole has increased. The wages of the workers employed in the industry have been subjected to various cuts in recent years and the principal reason advanced for these cuts was the depression. This having been lifted it is the opinion of the Committee that an increase in the present level of wages is justified.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Government accept the recommendations of the Committee, and recommend to the Millowners that the proposed increases shall be introduced with effect on the wages due for the month of February or for the last pay period of the month of February. The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee have been made after a searching enquiry, and in the view of Government are entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration. Government are, therefore, of opinion that the recommendations as they stand should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour."

The Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay on 13th October last has just been published. The Committee consisted of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. D. R. Gadgil and Mr. S. A Brelvi and was assisted by four associate members, viz., Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.A., Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A., Mr. K. K. Desai, M.L.A., and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

The second term of the Committee's reference was "to report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its report and to make recommendations in this behalf".

"PRESENT CONDITION OF INDUSTRY"

In the opinion of the Committee "the present condition of the industry" can be adequately gauged by a study of the conditions of the last six months, in the light of the history of a few previous years and in relation to such future trends as they could justifiably forecast. The Committee also hold that the data before them were sufficient to enable them to submit an interim report.

In Chapter 2 of the Report a survey of the industry has been taken. It opens with an account of the present extent and distribution of the industry in the Province. In order to understand the present condition of the industry, the Committee have examined recent trends in world economic activity and have come to the conclusion that since the year 1936 the depression has definitely lifted and that all aspects of Indian economic activity show definite signs of recovery. As regards the textile industry, the factors that prominently mark its recent history are: (1) decline in imports of piecegoods, (2) recovery of the home market, (3) expansion of exports and (4) increased efficiency of production. The Committee also notice some special features in regard to the industry in this Province. These are: the tendency for the mills in Bombay to produce finer and more diversified goods and for Ahmedabad to go "finer" still. Another special feature of the industry in recent years has been the introduction of what is known as rationalisation of efficiency schemes. "Rationalisation" has made considerable progress both in spinning and weav-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

Subhas In Historic Chariot

A close-up of Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, seated in the Rath, drawn by 51 bullocks, in which he was taken in procession at Haripura.

CONGRESS WOULD OPPOSE MILITARY SANCTIONS

But Economic Sanctions Would Be More Effective, Says Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

"Collective security would involve the use of some kind of sanctions against an aggressor nation. India would unhesitatingly join in sanctions but it must be remembered that the whole Congress approach to this problem as to others will be governed by a policy of non-violence," states Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his presidential report written for the occasion of the Haripura Congress.

Panditji adds:

"If we have adhered to non-violence in our struggle for freedom, equally so will we think in terms of it in considering international affairs and the coercion of an offending and aggressor nation. It may perhaps be open to doubt how far this policy will be applicable in defending the country against foreign aggression. Most of us fear that the war in China or Spain to-day would probably be compelled by force of circumstances to adopt a violent method of defence rather than be ineffectual spectators of the tragedy and disaster.

But in considering international sanctions the Congress is bound to oppose military sanctions for these would lead to war on a more extensive scale. Our policy would be economic sanctions which, if properly applied, are likely to be even more effective in the long run."—United Press.

Trouble In Abyssinia

Addis Ababa Dispatches Troops To Suppress Revolt

ADEN, Feb. 14.

According to reports from a reliable source large numbers of troops, mostly native forces, have left Addis Ababa to suppress serious revolt in the regions of Benishangul, Maji, Gojjam and Borana.—Reuter.

Holland To Recognise Abyssinian Conquest

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14.

The Government's decision to recognise the Italian conquest of Abyssinia is implied in the decision to appoint a minister to Rome this month.—Reuter

ROME DENIES IT

Abyssinian Revolt Rumours

ROME, Feb. 14.

Reports from Aden respecting Abyssinian revolt are officially described as "unfounded".—Reuter.

JAPANESE HOLD UP FRENCH LINER

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.

Japanese warships held up the French 11,000 ton liner "President Paul Doumer" travelling from Shanghai to Kobe, because it is alleged some members of the crew photographed a fortified zone.

The French Consul-General and Shipping Companies' Agent have arrived at Shimonoseki and are negotiating with Japanese authorities for the release of the vessel.—Reuter.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR GANDHIJI

Norwegian Friends Of India Move

OSLO, Feb. 14.

The Norwegian organisation of Friends of India states that Mahatma Gandhi will be proposed a candidate for this years Nobel Peace Prize.—Reuter

Japan Plays For Time

TOKIO, Feb. 14.

A hint that Japan might reconsider her refusal to give information about battleship tonnage was made by a Foreign Office spokesman at a Press Conference.

"I think the Powers had better approach Japan unofficially with regard to naval construction."

He indicated that in that event Japan might comply with the Powers' enquiry as to the size of Japan's new battleships although he intimated that unofficial information would not necessarily be binding.

JAPAN PLAYS FOR TIME

Observers are of opinion that the hint dropped by the Foreign Office spokesman is merely a symptom of Japan's desire to play for time.

A Navy Ministry official discounted the remark as incomprehensible and advanced a suggestion that the spokesman was merely expressing the Foreign Office view that an informal diplomatic request for information would have obviated the irritation caused to Japanese feelings by the Three Power notes.

He added that there was no hope of Japan changing her attitude unless the Powers accept the doctrine of quantitative limitation.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM FURTHER ADVANCE

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.

New smashing advances have been made by the Japanese today in their steamroller push from the north towards Lunghai Railway, the East and West Railway, the artery on which Chinese resistance in Central China depends.

Covering thirty miles in two days the Japanese troops occupied the walled town, Chihsien, on the Peiping Hankow Railway and are now attacking Weihwei, only fifteen miles from the vital railway junction of Sinsiang.

The Japanese claim that the Chinese have left 2,000 dead on field of battle at Chihsien and also abandoned huge quantities of arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile Major-General Banzia's troops are striking down from South Hopei and have captured Changyuan, only thirty miles northeast of Kaifeng, another important railway point.—Reuter.

PREMIER & MINISTER HELD UP

PATNA, Feb. 14.

Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, the Prime Minister and Dr. Mahmud, Minister, who were expected to leave for Haripura to-night have postponed their departure till to-morrow, it is believed in view of the situation arising out of the question of release of political prisoners.

RAJEN BABU NOT TO GO TO HARIPURA

PATNA, Feb. 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is at present in hospital has decided not to proceed to Haripura under medical advice.—A. P.

Divided Opinion In Congress Cabinet

U. P. MINISTRY CONFER WITH GOVERNOR

Bihar Premier Postpones Departure For Haripura

HARIPURA, February 14.

The Congress Working Committee, which resumed its sitting at 2 p.m. is, it appears, understood to have considered a number of private resolutions received from members of the All-India Congress Committee on the question of the release of all political prisoners.

Main Issue

Some of these resolutions urge that the questions of their release should be made a constitutional issue between the Congress Cabinets and the Governors. Discussions on this question were inconclusive as the Congress Premiers have not yet arrived.

Views Differ

While the Working Committee is reported to be of unanimous opinion that Congress Cabinets should do everything in their power to hasten the release of all political prisoners even if it meant Ministers applying greater pressure on the Governors, there appears to have been some difference of opinion regarding immediate steps to be taken to achieve this object.

Majority View

A majority of the Committee is understood to have expressed anxiety that the release of these prisoners should not endanger the atmosphere of non-violence, while the Leftist group led by Mr. Subhas Bose is stated to have pressed for making this an All-India issue between the Congress Ministers and the Governors.

Leftist Demand

Again while the majority favoured a cautious policy of wait and see the Leftists desired to make it an immediate issue.

Mahatma Gandhi's advice will be sought on this question and this will no doubt be the deciding factor.

Mahatma's Advice Sought

As Mahatma Gandhi is observing silence to-day the Committee is expected to seek his advice to-morrow. The final decision on this question, however, is not likely to be taken until after the arrival of Congress Ministers whose views are bound to influence it.—A.P. Congress Special.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE

Bihar Ministry's Strong Stand

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The "Searchlight" understands that the Prime Minister of Bihar has definitely decided, in exercise of powers vested in him under the Constitution, to release the political prisoners still behind the prison bars in this province.

Orders to that effect are believed to have been passed.

The Ministry's position seems to be that no compromise on this question is possible, nor is any delay expedient, and that the issue raised is one on which they would rather stake their existence than allow their will to be overridden.—United Press.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

The Congress Working Committee also considered numerous other private resolutions give notice of and amendments to the federation and states peoples' resolutions passed at Wardha.

The Committee also considered criticisms received from the left-wing of the Congress on its Bombay resolution about the activities of Kisan Sabhas in Behar.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

The major portion of this afternoon's sitting is stated to have been taken away in consideration of amendments to the Congress Constitution. These amendments deal mainly with the question of removing some of the anomalies found from experience of the working of the Constitution since the Bombay Congress. The changes relate to the methods of election of primary members of the Congress and delegates and

(Continued on Page 7 Col 3.)

CRITICAL TURN IN U. P.

Cabinet Meets But No Decision On Release Of Politicals

LUCKNOW, February 14.

The question of the release of political prisoners in the United Provinces has taken a critical turn.

It is understood that the matter was discussed at a Cabinet meeting presided over by the Governor but no decision could be arrived at. It is however, reliably understood that some decision will be taken before the Ministers leave for Haripura to-morrow. The Cabinet is meeting to-morrow morning.

The question relates to 15 political prisoners in the United Provinces.—A. P

WHIP TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in authoritative Congress circles indicate that the Congress Working Committee have not issued a "Whip" to the Congress Ministers to create political crisis in case the Governors fail to agree to the release of political prisoners before the Haripura Session of the Congress.—United Press Congress Special.

'C. R.' At Courtallam

COURTALLAM, February 14.

The Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar arrived here to recoup his health and will be staying for a week.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted immediately for a large up-country Cotton Mill (1) a Secretary Accountant with full knowledge of office routine and (2) a competent Weaving Superintendent well-up in costings. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to Box No. 7924. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent, technical, and practical Spinning Master with long-standing experience of Bombay Mills. Only efficient men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9827 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a fully trained qualified Nurse. Please apply with testimonials to the Medical Officer, Jubilee Mills Hospital, Ahmedabad (No. 2)." (7914).

Wanted a Muslim Graduate Secretary for an Educational Trust. Experience of office routine and administration necessary. Apply stating qualifications and age to Box No. 9811, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mahableshwar: Bungalows; Cottages; Furnished separate Rooms, for cheap rents. Apply Adurjee Brothers, House Agents (Established 1896). (9800)

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327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents or Branch Managers for the Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Apply stating past experience, business expectations and terms to Insurance of India Ltd., Comilla (Bengal). Managed by the Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., and New Standard Bank Ltd. having assets of at least 2 crores. (7929)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

APPLICATION HAVING BEEN RECEIVED for the issue of duplicate shares standing in the following names, if no objection is received within thirty days for the same, duplicates will be issued:—

500 Shares in the name of Mrs. Shivlaxmi Natvarlal Govindlal Majmudar:—

Nos. 9732 to 9931, 58258 to 58267, 30568 to 30587, 19451 to 19510, 30608 to 30617, 19431 to 19450, 6055 to 6084, 58243 to 58257, 50287 to 50321, 21029 to 21128.

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J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay

7915.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

In continuation of the Notification, dated the 26th January, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority" will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 15th February, 1938.

J. R. HARRISON.
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee
Calcutta,
The 10th February, 1938.

7918.

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Corporation has declared a first and final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the Preference Shares and a first and final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st October, 1937.

Payment will be made on the Shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By order of the Board,
N. C. ALCOCK.
Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills, P. O. Box No. 281.
Colombo, 10th February, 1938.

7923.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

The Southern-most corner shop No. 1 in the building in the New Labour Camp at Dharavi, off Lady Hardinge Road, to be used for a grinding Mill and for no other use or purpose, will be put up for public auction on Tuesday the 22nd February 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

7917.

Public Notices

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO. LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD., issued pursuant to the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 26th day of December 1929 and made between the said Company of the one part and Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Dinsha Kharshedji Daji as Trustees of the other part and a supplemental Trust Deed dated 4th October 1932 between the Company of the one part, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Dinsha Kharshedji Daji of the second part and Sorab R. Davar and Sorab K. Engineer of the third part and further Deed of Appointment of New Trustee dated 20th October 1936 between the Company of the first part, Dinshaw K. Daji, Sohrab R. Davar and Dr. S. K. Engineer of the second part and Dinshaw D. Romer of the third part will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Standard Building, 346 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, 4th day of March 1938 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the following purposes:—

(a) To appoint a Debenture Director in place of the late Mr. D. N. Sirur, deceased,
and
(b) To appoint a Debenture Director in place of Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, resigned.

DINSHA K. DAJI.
SOHRAB R. DAVAR.
SORAB KAIKHUSHRU ENGINEER.
DINSHAW D. ROMER.
Trustees for the Debentureholders of the abovenamed Company.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1938.

N.B.—Holders of Bearer Debentures attending the meeting should bring their Debentures with them as the respective bearers of the Bearer Debentures and no other person or persons will be recognised and allowed to vote as the holders of Bearer Debentures.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

With reference to the advertisement published on behalf of the Motor Importers India Limited in the "Bombay Chronicle" and other newspapers on the 7th day of February, 1938, our clients Adlerwerke vorm Heinrich Kleyer A. G. of Frankfurt A. M. beg to notify the trade and those interested in the "Adler" franchise for different territories that the sole selling agreement dated the 29th September, 1937, and entered into between our clients and the Motor Importers India Ltd. was terminated by the former on the 19th January, 1938, and that the Motor Importers India Ltd. are no longer the Importers and Distributors of Adler cars and the other products of that Company. All inquiries regarding the franchise for Adler cars motor cycles typewriters etc., should be addressed to F. Korff, Esquire representative in India of Adlerwerke vorm Heinr. Kleyer A. G. at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for Adlerwerke vorm Heinrich Kleyer, A. G. of Frankfurt A. M.

7925.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH CARPETS—ABOUT 100 PIECES, IMPORTED FROM PERSIA AND BUKHARA.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. Banker & Co., will to-day (Tuesday) the 15th inst., at 3 P. M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at MAHENDRA MANSION, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, about 100 pieces Original Persian, Bukhara, Kurasan Krman, Shiraz, Baluch, Aspahan, Yamudi, Kurasan Silk hall carpets of various size and designs.

And also TO-DAY at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at above address complete Household furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter No. 12, Wardrobes, Chesterfield sets, Safes, Hall clock, English Billiard table, Remington portable typewriter, etc.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES & 286 BORAS LOOSE COTTON MULKAPUR.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 18th February, 1938, at 2-15 P. M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned cotton damaged by fire & water.

MENESSE & CO.

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is not

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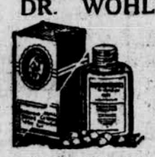

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AEROPLANE INVITATIONS TO HARDWAR

Railway Publicity Bureau's Novel Plan To Draw Crowds Of Pilgrims For Kumbh Mela

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Aeroplanes, motor cars, handbills, posters, these are only a few of the methods that are being employed by the railways to give the public details of the arrangements for the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar next month.

In view of the importance of the festival this year, the railways have made elaborate arrangements not only for transport, but to reach as many pilgrims as possible with information of the facilities they are providing.

As this information is of interest to everybody, means to reach all classes have been devised. Among the most novel is that of distribution of handbills by aeroplane

PLANE INVITATIONS

The Railway Central Publicity Bureau has arranged with the Indian National Airways that an aeroplane should make a tour of main centres in the United Provinces and shower a lakh of handbills over half a dozen towns. The towns it is proposed to visit are Benares, Gaya, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Bulandshahr. Permission has already been obtained from most of the District Magistrates, who have welcomed the idea, one Magistrate going so far as to suggest the aeroplane visiting another town.

It is expected that this aeroplane tour will be made about February 20. Observers will be stationed at each centre to report on the efficiency of this method of distribution. These observers will watch the handbills fall and what sort of reception they receive. A few of those picking up the handbills will be questioned to say whether this does really serve a useful purpose.

This, however, is only one of the methods that is being employed. Advertisements are being placed in the vernacular Press. A vernacular version giving details of Indian places of pilgrimage is being produced.

CONCOURSE OF PILGRIMS

It is expected that not less than 600,000 pilgrims will visit Hardwar by rail and that during the festival 60,000 incoming and outgoing passengers will have to be handled. A special camp for 2,000 railway officials has to be set up. Details have also been supplied of the comprehensive plans of the health authorities to prevent disease and ensure a supply of good water, food and sanitary facilities.

MOVE TO ABOLISH NOMINATION TO LOCAL BODIES

Resolution Before Haripura Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Manchersha Awari has given notice of resolutions to be moved at the Haripura Congress, urging that nominations to all local bodies should be abolished by the Congress Ministries with effect from the 1st April; that the President of the Indian National Congress should be elected by the votes of all Congress Committees and that no Congress Committee should hold a tenure of office for more than 12 months.

ASSEMBLY SESSION

The entire session of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly which commences on March 2 will be devoted to Government business and no day will be set apart for non-official resolutions or Bills. There will not be any official resolutions except the two to be sponsored by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, one pertaining to titles and the other in connection with the Federation.

The Assembly is expected to continue till the end of the month. His Excellency Dr Sir Hyde Gowan will address the Assembly on the opening day.

BAN ON FAMOUS BOOK LIFTED.

The Provincial Government has lifted the ban placed on the two volumes of the Hindi book "Bharat men Angrezi Raj" written by Mr. Sunderlal. The notification declaring the volumes forfeited has been cancelled.

Navsari Citizens' Tribute To Dr. Bacha

(From A Correspondent)
NAVSARI, (By Mail).

The citizens of Navsari accorded a rousing reception to Dr. A. P. Bacha, the prominent Surgeon of Bombay, when he recently visited the town.

The Medical Union gave a tea party to Dr. Bacha where all prominent leaders and high officials of the State were invited.

Introducing the honourable guest to the gathering, Dr. K. B. Desai, President of the Union, said that Dr. Bacha was a man of remarkable genius. He fought his way to eminence through tremendous difficulties. Having been born in poverty, naturally, he had to struggle hard for his education.

He added that the position that Dr. Bacha occupied to-day, was not by sudden flight but by continuous labour and struggle.

Concluding he said that the young men of India could learn much from the life of Dr. Bacha.

After the tea party, Dr. Bacha gave an interesting lecture.

Council Of Indian Institute Of Science

CALCUTTA, Febraury 12.

Mr. Syamaprasad Mookherjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, has been elected by the Northern Group of Universities to represent them on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for the triennium 1938-40.

Mr. Mookherjee has also been representative of the Calcutta University on the Inter-University Board of India for a period of three years with effect from April 1 next.—United Press.

32 Jailed In Calcutta Excise Case

CALCUTTA, February 14.

All the 32 prisoners in the Gariahat Excise Case were convicted to-day by the Special Magistrate of Alipore.

J. E. Gubbay, S. Ezekiel and R. E. Thebith were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. E. E. Gubbay, R. E. Gubbay, Amulya Kar, Abinash Mandal and Haradhan Mandal to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Agasper to two years' rigorous and fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months. A. G. Gregory to 2 years rogorous and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months; E. Arakie to two years rigorous and fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months; Charles Joseph to two years rigorous and a fine of Rs. 1000 in default six months; C. N. Naidu to two years and six months rigorous; Mohanlal Jani (Lahore) to two years and a fine of Rs. 500 in default three months; Subodh Bhattacharyya two years and six months rigorous; E. J. Gregory one year's rigorous and a fine of Rs. 500 in default three months; Arjun Singh six months rigorous; Lakindhar Bari six weeks rigorous.

Anath Banerjee, four coolies of the James Anderson and nine coolies of the Gariahat distillery were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN SHOLAPUR

Red Flag Workers Arrested

SHOLAPUR, February 14.

A number of Red Flag workers were arrested this morning following stone-throwing by strikers on workers and police.

The trouble followed the joint declaration of a hartal by Red Flag workers and Congress left-wingers in observance of Political Prisoners Day.

The Police quickly brought the situation under control, and the D. S. P. and District Magistrate are personally supervising all arrangements.

No further trouble is expected. The hartal was partially observed, a number of workers going on strike and some city shops closing, but the Mills were working normally after the 1 p. m. recess.—A. P.

The Working Committee of the States Peoples Conference met at Navsari under presidentship of Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya disapproved resolution particularly the part relating to dissolution of Congress Committees States.—A. P.

CATTLE SHOW IN DELHI

India's Cattle Top List, Says Animal Husbandry Expert

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Tribute to the high quality of India's cattle was paid by Col. Sir Arthur Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert to the Government of India, in a broadcast from Delhi in connection with the Cattle Show, which, in conjunction with the Horse Show, opens in Delhi to-day.

Sir Arthur Olver said:—

An All-India Cattle Show, is an entirely new departure. It is hardly necessary to explain that the purpose of all such shows is to encourage competition between breeders, in order to raise gradually the stock to the highest levels of efficiency for the particular functions they are required to perform.

In all countries where high class stock are now produced, the present levels have been reached very largely as a result of competition at such shows, but it is essential that the lines to be followed in judging should be clearly defined for each breed.

With this in view the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have taken up the official definition of breed characteristics for 8 of the most important milch breeds of pure Indian cattle and buffaloes and a special bulletin has been prepared, which will be on sale at the Show ground, giving a brief description with photographs of representatives of 25 of the best known breeds.

INDIA CAN BEAT EUROPE.

"Some of the best cows in this country, of the pure Indian breeds which will be exhibited at this Show, give high yields of milk, far higher in fact than the averages of commercial dairy herds of Europe and America. It is of interest that by systematic selection and proper feeding and management, several herds of pure bred Indian dairy cattle, have been built up in less than 25 years, whose average yield is above the average yields of European cattle which have been subject to selection during a much longer period of time.

"It has been shown that, with proper management, carefully selected pure-bred Indian dairy cattle can—in India—produce butter fat more cheaply than imported European cattle, though these ordinarily give a higher yield of milk.

"It ought to be much more generally known than it is, that the milk of Indian cows is much richer in cream than that of European breeds. The average percentage of butter fat in the milk of Indian cows is about 4.8 per cent, while that of cows in Europe and America averages about 3.7 per cent.

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

"The cattle of India are thus of very great potential value, but, to make the most of them, systematic breeding and disease control and scientific feeding are essential.

There will be a parade of all the cattle, in the main arena, in front of the stadium, from 4-30 to 5-15 on Tuesday the 15th instant, during which a running commentary giving a short description of each breed will be made on the loud-speaker.

"At 12 noon on Saturday the 10th H. E. The Viceroy has kindly consented to present the prizes in the Cattle Section and, at 3-15 p.m. on the same afternoon, there will be a parade of prize winners in the main arena immediately after the usual parade of the winners in the horse Classes.

"In the Show yard the cattle will be arranged by provinces and breeds and the names of the provinces and of the various breeds will be displayed. In three languages, in front of each group while arrangements have been made to throw the cattle-yard open to the general public from 1 until 4 on the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday the 16th and 18th instant, during which afternoons there will be no judging.

"The charge for entrance to the cattle-judging rings will be eight annas and in addition a special Shamiana will be provided with seats and boxes for which extra charges will be made according to the accommodation provided."

6TH WEEK

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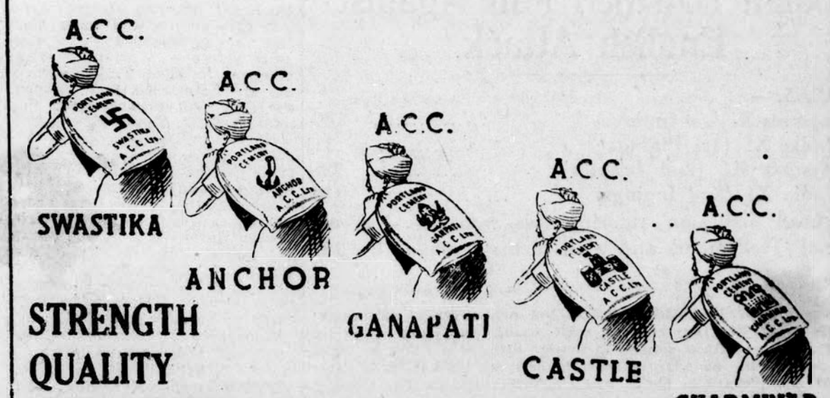
PS/29

BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE (GARLANDED), PHOTOGRAPHED AT DADAR, PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE

Shet Ahmed Moosa Dawniwala, "King of Gowlis" died last week.

FOR SAFETY!



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American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old. Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

D. T. A. Ellis

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Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

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SHET AHMED MOOSA DAWNIWALA DEAD

"King Of Gowlis" Passes At Age Of 75

(From A Correspondent)

Shet Ahmed Moosa Dawniwalla died in Bombay on the 7th instant, at the ripe age of 75 years.

He commenced his business career in uncertainty and he succeeded, solely due to his business acuemen and honesty. He was the first man to establish milch stables in the city and supply milk to the public and by his financing this particular industry of this city, he was known as the "King of Gowlis". His sudden death has grieved many a businessman in the various markets of the city.

In private life Shet Ahmed Moosa was a man of very genial temperament and simple habits, very affectionate to those dear to him and held in high esteem by those who came in contact with him. He was well known for his private charities and was eager to help those afflicted with poverty.

The funeral was largely attended by prominent merchants and all sections of people. He leaves a son and eleven grand children to mourn his loss.

YOUNG FOLKS' PARTY TO NATRAJ VASHI

The Young Folks Brotherhood, Bombay Branch, gave a party to Nataraj Vashi after his successful tour in Java, Bali and other countries.

Mr. S. V. Shukla proudly introduced the young dancer and explained the ideals of the Brotherhood to the president of the party, Smt. Munshi and to the guests. Smt. Leelavati Munshi said that everyone who stays in Bombay ought to speak Gujarathi and herself spoke in her sweet language.

Nataraj gave a short account of his experiences in Java and Bali and expressed his gratitude to the Brotherhood for the honour.

Rev. Fr. Palacios, Fr. Herras, congratulating the budding artiste, thanked the president and the Brotherhood for arranging such a happy gathering.

Messrs. Banerji, Chandrakant Desai, Jayant Shah and Keshav Dhorda entertained the guests with vocal and instrumental music.

ANDHRA 'VARSITY STUDENTS

VIZAGAPATAM, Feb. 12.

The strike of the Andhra University Commerce students was called off to-day, following the Premier's telegram advising the students to rejoin their classes.

While resolving unanimously to call off the strike and immediately attend the classes from Monday the students in the course of a statement say that in view of the Premier's request and in view of his assurance that a favourable decision is likely and in the sure hope that the Premier will not only come to a favourable decision, but see that its full benefit is assured to all Andhra Commerce graduates, applying to the Madras Public Services Commission, they have decided to resume work. They said that they feel strongly that unless there is a direct protest, they cannot really draw the attention of the Government to the serious handicap, which they are now suffering under.—A. P.

President-Elect To Arrive In City On Feb. 24

Arrangements For Reception Nearly Complete

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement:—

The arrangements are now nearly completed regarding the reception of the Congress President on Thursday the 24th February. The Congress President will arrive by Kathiawar Mail. He will get down at Dadar where he will be received by the Dadar District Congress Committee. From Dadar he will be taken in a special train to Victoria Terminus Station. The Presidential train will be drawn in at an open platform exactly at 8 a.m.

The Congress President will first be received by the B. P. C. C. Thereafter he will be garlanded by various public and commercial associations. The President will start from Victoria Terminus exactly at 8-15 a.m. On the way presidential coach will halt at the following places:—

Bazar Gate Junction, Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, M. J. Market, Bullion Exchange, Zaveri Bazar, Marwari Bazar, Bhuleshwar Bomba Khana, Ful Galli, C. P. Tank and Congress House.

The associations and persons wanting to garland the President should stop at one of these halts as it will not be possible to stop the procession every now and then. The procession will reach the Congress House at 10 a.m.

Several mercantile associations have written to us intimating their desire to present an address of welcome to the Congres President. It is difficult to fix the final programme until we know all the functions that are to be included in the presidential programme. We have, therefore, to request those public bodies and mercantile associations which want to invite the President to write to us at once.

The first official functions of the programme will be a mass meeting at the Azad Maidan on Thursday, the 24th February at 6-30 p.m.

NO LIQUOR ON PAY DAY

Bars, liquor shops, and toddy booths and shops in Bombay will be closed for two days in a month beginning from August next.

The days selected by the Government of Bombay for the purpose are the pay day fixed by the Millowners' Association Bombay, for mills employing 1,000 or more workers, and the subsequent day. Fresh auctions will take place subject to this condition.

Licences for foreign liquor shops selling liquor either for spot or outside consumption, liquor stalls, refreshment rooms supplying toddy, tree-foot booths and country liquor shops in the city will be issued subject to this rule. The condition will be operative from August 1, from which the "toddy year" begins.

Licences for country liquor shops and foreign liquor shops in the city for 1938-39 will be sold from Tuesday next subject to this condition.

WELL-KNOWN YACHT MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

"Varuna" one of the best known yachts of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club fleet, ran on a reef at midnight on Saturday, during the annual race to Madh Fort, and was still there at a late hour on Sunday night when strenuous endeavours were being made to save her from becoming a wreck.

"Varuna" is owned by Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, who recently launched a new yacht of the Stordraken class and, therefore, chartered her to Mr. H. M. Ingledew, who was in charge with Captain and Mrs. Paget and Miss Souther as passengers and a crew of two tindals.

German Academical Honours For Indian Students

Mr. R. N. Dandekar of Poona, students of Indology and holder of a scholarship of the India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie", Munich, took the degree of Dr. Phil. with the remark "very good" on the 13th of January at the University, Heidelberg, Germany.

Mr. Achyuta Kumar Mitra of Calcutta, student of Anthropology and holder of a scholarship of the India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie", Munich has taken the degree of Dr. Phil. Anthr. with the remark "very good" on the 22nd of December, 1937 at the University, Munich, Germany.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Thirty-three persons, alleged to be gamblers, were arrested by the Bombay police during nine raids in different parts of the city during the week-end.

All the suspects were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today, when they were either ordered to be released on bail or they had their bail periods extended.

Mahomed Ali Shahabuddin, a water lorry-driver, was arrested by the Kingsway police on Saturday on a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing the death of one Laxman Mahadoo.

The accused was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, this morning and was enlarged on bail till February 21.

A Hindu woman, who embraced Islam and married a Mahomedan about three years back, is alleged to have been stabbed on the neck by her step-son on Saturday night. Sakinabai, the woman in question, is now in the J. J. Hospital. Her condition is said to be very serious. The police have effected some arrests in this connection.

"UNITE TO FIGHT FOR YOUR CAUSE"

Nariman's Call To Railway Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHOND, Feb. 12.

The G.I.P Railway Workers' Conference opened to-day at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Delegates from Bhusawal, Manmad, Kalyan, Matunga, Bombay, Sholapur, Poona, Nagpur and Igatpuri arrived at Dhond in the early hours of the 12th. The Executive Committee met at 2 p.m

Mr. Nariman was received at the station by volunteers, delegates, President and Secretary of the Reception Committee and other office-bearers of the Union. Prominent office-bearers of the Peta Congress Committee were also present at the station to receive and garland Mr. Nariman.

As soon as the train steamed in, the whole station was filled with "Lalbavta-ki-Jai", 'Inquilab Zindabad", 'Mr. Nariman-ki-Jai'., etc.

The open session was at 8 p.m. at the Gandhi Chowk. Com. Z.R. Chaudhary, Chairman of the Reception Committee read his speech. He traced the history of the Railway workers and called upon the workers to strengthen the Leftist forces of the country. After concluding his speech, he asked Mr. Nariman to take the chair.

Mr. Nariman in a spirited speech defended the cause of workers. He gave innumerable instances of highhanded treatment meted out to workers. He added that workers were the victims of an organised ruthless repression. He asked Railway workers to unite and fight against the Railway Board instead of begging anything from them.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION FOR GAMING

BOMBAY, Monday.

The appeal filed by Narayan Bhagwan against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 500, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassodev at the High Court to-day.

The appellant was convicted by the lower court for an offence under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The appellant contended that there was no evidence to substantiate the prosecution allegation that he was using the passage of his building for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. C. H. Cardon Noad appeared for the appellant.

Dr. Jal Pavry, has been invited by various leading Universities of Europe to deliver a series of lectures upon aspects of Indian and Iranian civilizations during the months of March, April and May. Dr. Pavry has, likewise, been invited to represent the Zoroastrian Faith at the International Congress for World Peace through Religion to be held at Geneva during the summer. Dr. Pavry has accepted the invitations, and is sailing for Europe to-day.

Tennyson's Team Win Fifth Test

Indian Batsmen Fail Against English Attack

SCORES:—

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	.....	130
All-India XI (1st Innings)	.....	131
Tennyson's XI (2nd Innings)	... .	288
All-India XI (2nd Innings)	... ...	131

Lord Tennyson's touring side won the fifth unofficial 'Test' match and with it the rubber by 156 runs.

Pope and Wellard, the overnight not outs, were in a happy hitting mood when they resumed their innings on Monday morning and the Indian attack seemed to matter little or nothing to them. Pope reached the boundary 8 times in carrying his bat for a valuable 49 and Wellard in his 33 had two brilliant sixes. The tourists' second innings closed with a total of 288.

Only Mankad Rises To The Occasion

Requiring 288 runs to win India started in a disastrous manner, the first 2 wickets falling at 5 while 6 men were down for 63. The entire Indian side was dismissed for their first innings total (131). Except Vinoo Mankad, who scored a good 57, all other Indian batsmen failed against the English attack.

Tennyson Receives Ovation

Wellard headed the bowling honours once again. He returned 5 Indian players for 58 runs, while Pope came a close second by capturing 3 wickets, which cost him 28 runs

Lord Tennyson received a great ovation when he stepped out of the Club House to play the last innings of his career in First Class Cricket and remained not out with 12.

DETAILS OF GAME

G. H. Pope and A. W. Wellard the overnight not outs resumed their innings in the English side's second innings on Monday morning facing the bowling of Nissar and Amar Singh. Crossing over with a single off Nissar Pope came opposite the Jamnagar bowler and cut his second ball nicely for a four.

Pope seemed to be in a hitting mood and straight driving Nissar ran four and leg-glided the next ball for a 2 to get his individual 30. 220 went up when Pope took 1 run off Nissar's last ball of the same over.

Both batsmen were stepping out to hit Nissar and this time Wellard came out to cut him for a four. Pope sent up 230 when he drove Nissar to the Club House. The score mounted up rapidly with both men hitting wildly and a single by Pope gave him his 40 while 240 was telegraphed when Wellard took a run off Amar Singh.

Changed Tactics

Seeing the fast bowlers being hit in this manner, Merchant took off Nissar and put on Vinoo Mankad in his place. Pope cut the new bowler to the Bombay Gymkhana stand. The Indian skipper put the fielders along the boundary-line and Vinoo tempted the batsmen to hit and give a high catch but Pope and Wellard did not take chances with the Jamnagar man's slow bowling; 250 went up at 11-30 a.m. the batting pair taking 30 minutes to score 41 this morning. Facing Vinoo Wellard lifted him to His Excellency the Governor's pavilion for a fine sixer, this being the second over-boundary at the Brabourne Stadium; the first one was by D'Avoine during the Pentangular tournament.

This was not all. Wellard, at the other end, lifted Amar Singh to the North stand roof for his second sixer.

The total was raised to 260 while Wellard earned his individual 20. Pope and Wellard continued hitting vigorously and with another four from Wellard's bat off Vinoo, the batsman got his individual 30 simultaneously with 270 going up.

At 272 Amar Nath relieved Amar Singh from the Marine Drive end and it was pleasing to see him sending down a maiden over to Pope. Vinoo Mankad was responsible for bringing about the end of this hurricane hitting when he clean bowled Wellard, who had made a useful 33, which included 2 sixers and 2 fours. This partnership between Wellard and Pope unexpectedly yielded 73 runs, (272-8-33).

OVATION FOR TENNYSON

Lord Tennyson received a great ovation as he stepped out of the Club House to come and play the last innings of his career in first class cricket according to an interview given by him to the Associated Press that he is retiring from first class cricket after this match.

Vinoo Mankad, in his next over, had Pope out L.B.W. The outgoing batsman had contributed a valuable 49, and reached the boundary 8 times. (275-9-49).

T. P. B. Smith joined Lord Tennyson to form the last association and the English Captain hit two successive boundaries to increase the total to 280.

A smart return by Amar Nath closed the tourists second innings, when Vinoo Mankad dislodged the bails, Smith being out of his crease. The English total was 288, Lord Tennyson not out with 12. India requires the same total to win.

Amarsingh got 4 wickets for 95 runs while Vinoo Mankad's bag was 3 for 49.

India Open 2nd Innings

Requiring 288 runs to win the "Test" honours Merchant sent Mushtaq Ali and D. D. Hindlekar to open India's second innings at 12.22 p. m. Mushtaq faced Wellard and the Indore batsman was dismissed on the very first ball being caught by Tennyson in the slips—a bad start, (0-1-0).

Vinoo Mankad came in at 1 down. Pope was given charge of the attack from the Club House end. With the third ball of his second over Wellard sent Hindlekar back to the pavilion, the batsman being caught by Langridge in the slips and India lost her second man cheaply, (5-2-3).

This brought Amar Nath to partner Vinoo Mankad. The first decade went up when Vinoo took a 3 off Wellard. The Jamnagar batsman sneaked a 2 off Pope. Both batsmen were playing cautious cricket and scoring was being done in occasional singles. 4 leg-byes gave India its second decade. Vinoo cut Pope for a brilliant four and then gave a catch, to Hardstaff at silly mid-on, which was not accepted. Vinoo had scored 12 at this stage. Amar Nath, at the other end, took 2 fours through the slips off Wellard. 30 had been telegraphed after the Punjab batsman's first boundary.

AMAR NATH OUT.

Misfortune awaited India and Amar Nath, one of her great hopes, was caught by McCorkell, who was deputising for Worthington. Pope was the bowler to benefit. Amar Nath gave his side only 15 though much more was expected of him, (37-3-15). This is a very bad beginning for India.

At this stage the teams retired to the Pavilion for lunch with India's total being 37 for 3 wickets, Vinoo not out with 13 to his credit.

V. M. Merchant accompanied Vinoo and faced Pope's two pre-lunch deliveries on resumption. Wellard bowled a maiden over to Vinoo. Merchant, taking a 2 and a single off Pope, sent up 40. At 48, India lost another wicket, when Merchant, in attempting to pull Wellard, skied the ball and Edrich was there at fine leg not to miss him. The Indian skipper scored only 7 and once again failed to play his part as the leader of the side, (48-4-7).

Ranvirsingh joined Vinoo at the wickets and a 2 from the latter's bat gave India 50 of the innings in 55 minutes. Scoring in almost singles and then Ranvirsingh sent up 60 with a run off Pope. Ranvirsingh should have been out here but for Langridge, who dropped him in the slips.

Ranvirsingh left at 63, his stumps being spread-eagled by Pope, (63-5-2).

Amar Singh came in next. Things continued to go wrong for India and Pope dismissed Amar Singh in the same over. The Jamnagar's tall batsman skied the ball and was caught by McCorkell, who was fielding as a substitute in place of Worthington. (63-6-0).

D. R. Havewalla entered on his innings at the fall of this wicket and with a single off Wellard, Vinoo reached his individual 30. The Jamnagar batsman steered Wellard through the slips for a four and 70 was signalled on the score-boards. With another 2 through the slips Vinoo earned his 40. Havewalla's four through the slips off Pope raised the total to 80.

At 82 Lord Tennyson made the first change in the bowling, Edrich replacing Wellard at the Marine Drive end.

Playing a ball off the Middlesex bowler, Havewalla hurt his finger and retired to the Club House for first aid. Havewalla evidently was not fit to continue and Merchant sent in Hazare to partner Vinoo.

Vinoo hooked Smith for a brilliant four, which say 90 go up.

VINOO'S 50

With a single off Smith, who was bowling in place of Pope, Vinoo got his individual 50 after being at the wickets for 105 minutes.

At 96 Langridge relieved Edrich. Vinoo cut the Sussex bowler for a pretty four and gave India 100 of the innings. This had taken the batting side 110 minutes.

VINOO OUT

6 runs later Vinoo's bright career, at the wickets, was brought to an end, Gibb holding him behind the sticks off Smith, (106-7-57). Vinoo reached the boundary 6 times.

Hazare was joined by Amir Elahi, the latter celebrating his arrival with a single and a four off Smith.

Wellard returned to attack at 118 Langridge being taken off after 2 overs. Amir Elahi pulled Wellard to the boundary. With a single from Amir Elahi's bat the total was lifted to 130. At this total Wellard took Hazare's wicket, the Indore batsman being caught by Gibb behind the wickets. (130-8-16.)

Mohd. Nissar was the next batsman in and crossed over with 1 run to put Amir Elahi against Wellard, who clean bowled the Punjab batsman to bring the Indian second innings to a close at 131, the same total as that of the first innings.

Lord Tennyson's team won the fifth 'Test' match and the rubber by 156 runs. The match finished at 3-40 p. m.

TENNYSON'S TEAM (2nd Innings.)

J. H. Parks, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	20
W. J. Edrich (run out) ..	56
J. Hardstaff, c Merchant, b Amar Singh	5
N. W. D. Yardley, b Amar Singh	9
J. Langridge, b Amar Singh	5
T. S. Worthington, c Vinoo Mankad, b Amar Singh ..	68
P. A. Gibb c Ranvirsingh b Vinoo Mankad	16
G. H. Pope l.b.w. b Vinoo Mankad	49
A. W. Wellard b Vinoo Mankad	33
Lord Tennyson (not out)	12
T. P. B. Smith Run out	2
Extras	22
Total	288

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	18	2	71	1
Amar Singh	33	8	95	4
Amar Nath	12	3	30	0
Hazare	5	1	10	0
Vinoo Mankad	20.5	3	49	3
Amir Elahi	2	0	11	0

FALL OF WICKETS

1|62; 2|73; 3|73; 4|85; 5|124; 6|181; 7|199; 8|272; 9|275 and 10|288.

ALL-INDIA XI: (2nd Innings)

Mushtaq Ali c. Tennyson b, Wellard	0
D. D. Hindlekar c. Langridge b. Wellard	3
Vinoo Mankad, c Gibb, b Smith	57
L. Amar Nath c. substitute b. Pope	15
V. M. Merchant c. Edrich b. Wellard	7
K. S. Ranvirsingh b. Pope	2
L. Amarsingh c. substitute b Pope	0
D. R. Havewalla (injured), Did not bat	8
V. S. Hazare, c Gibb, b Wellard	16
Amir Elahi, b Wellard	14
Mohd. Nissar (not out)	1
Extras	8
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	13	2	58	5
Pope	11	1	28	3
Edrich	3	0	6	0
Smith	6	0	20	1
Langridge	2	0	11	0

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 0; 2|5; 3|37; 4|48; 5|63; 6|63; 7|106; 8|130; 9|131 and 10 for 131.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s, and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s.

A.M.

7-30 Sarladevi Jeevanpuri Astal. 8-0 Air Artists: Sarangi and Clarionet. 8-10 Lahanu Nagpure, 8-40 Sunder and Sujata: Duets Premi aur prem 8-47 Safdar Hussain Khan and Jaytunjan. 8-54 Air Chorus. 11-30 Raja Harischandra. A drama.

NOON.

12-0 Dakshinatya Sangit.

P.M.

1-0 Market Rates, announcements. 1-5 Recorded Music. 5-30 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. a Variety Programme Air Artists. 6-15 Chamber Music. Sitar, Sarangi and Tabla. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Fisheries talk in Gujerati by Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallubhai. 7-45 Vigneshwar Shastry: Violin Yaman Kalyan 8-0 Abdul Latif Khan. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 V. R. Sardeshmukh of Poona Bhavgeets. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Abdul Latif Khan 9-30 News. 9-45 Without Ticket, talk by Tara Ali Baig. 10-0 Four Quavers. 10-20 Richard Crooks: Tenor. 10-30 Egidio Verga: Cello.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Bai Vazir Bai of Poona. 8-30 Air Orchestra. 8-30 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 8-50 J. C. Roy. 9-10 News, in English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Ramzan Khan. 9-50 Bai Vazir Bai. 10-0 Mahboob. 10-10 Zohra Jan.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

12-30 For Highbrows. 1-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION III.

P.M.

5-0 Ramzan Khan. 5-20 Zohra Jan. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 J. C. Roy.

A.M.

6-30 For Villagers Only News and Weather Forecast. 7-30 Ghalib Ki Ghair Matbuah Ghazal. 8-0 New Books, By Mirza Mohd. Saeed. 8-15 Bai Vazir Bai. 8-45 Ramzan Khan. 9-0 J. C. Roy. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 Greece, talk by J. W. Collins. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Bai Vazir Bai of Poona. 6-50 Ghulam Sabiri. 7-0 Ramzan Khan. 7-15 J. C. Roy. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Zohra Jan. 10-30 Haidar Hussain. 10-35 Bai Vazir Bai. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

P.M.

12-36 Lunch Hour Selections. 1-36 Music and Dics. 2-6 From our Religious Books. By Pandit H. C. Chakravarty. 2-21 Musical Variety Programme. 5-6 For Children. 5-26 Mystery Letter Competition. 5-46 Kavya Sangit, Recitation. 6-6 Maya Devi. 6-21 Anil Bagchi. 6-36 Rabindra-Giti-Basar. 7-36 Jantri Sangha. 7-51 India and Modern Industry talk in Bengali by J. N. Bhattacharya. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-41 Babairani. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News 9-21 Development in Postal System talk by P. N. Mukherjee, P. M. G., Bengal. 9-36 Variety Concert.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Karim Dad Khan. 8-10 Bai Saraswati Bai of Bombay. 8-25 Zohra Khatoon. 8-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-40 Lal Mohammad. 8-50 Umrao Zia Begam.

P.M.

5-30 Khyber Orchestra. 5-35 Bai Saraswati Bai. 5-55 Lal Mohammad. 6-15 Karim Dad Khan. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Zohra Khatoon. 7-45 Village Grandees talk in Hindustani. By C. H. Hasrat. 8-0 Umrao Zia Begam. 8-20 Lal Mohd. 8-45 Bai Saraswati Bai. 9-0 Karim Dad Khan. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Drama talk by G. L. Bakhsi 10-0 Zohra Khatoon. 10-25 Letters from Listeners. 10-40 Umrao Zia Begam. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Dev Raj Nair. 7-20 Badrun Nisa Begam. 7-50 Sardar Husain. 7-55 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 8-15 Fasana-i-Azad. In Hindustani by Ali Taj. 8-30 Badarun Nisa Begam. 8-55 Dev Raj Nair. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Systems of Land Tenure talk by Manzoor Qadir. 10-0 Dev Raj Nair. 10-20 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 10-40 Badrun Nisa Begam.

B. B. C. Programme

GSP 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.). GSH 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Take Your Choice. 8-0 Theme and a Song. 8-10 Classical Music. 8-30 Silent Melody, Musical Comedy. 9-30 News. 9-50 Instrumental Recital. 10-10 Talk.

Why Did Indian Batsmen Fail?

Pope And Wellard's Leg-Traps Prove Fatal To Home Team

FAREWELL TO TENNYSON AND HIS MEN

By J. C. Maitra.

I heartily congratulate Lord Tennyson and his mates on their splendid victory in the fifth "Test" match. They were undoubtedly the better side and thoroughly deserved to win the match and the rubber. The final contest was very interesting indeed, as the fortunes of the game fluctuated in a rather tantalising manner, especially in the first two days. There were occasions when one side of the other was made to appear overwhelmingly strong in the bowling and fielding departments, while the batsmen looked like mere toys in their hands.

It must, however, be recorded to the everlasting credit of the touring batsmen that they rose to the occasion with exemplary grit and determination—particularly Edrich, Worthington, Pope and Wellard—and raised their side's total to the safe figure of 288 runs, which helped them to win the match quite comfortably.

THE SOUNDEST BATSMAN

The Indian team after gaining in moral strength by surpassing their opponents' total in the first innings, was expected to give a better display of batting, as the tourists had done, in the second innings. But unlike their seasoned rivals, they failed to give a proper account of themselves, and lost the match by the big margin of 156 runs.

Vinoo Mankad was the only batsman who showed that he possessed pluck and courage in a remarkable degree. While his colleagues were going down in a hopeless manner, he stuck to his guns and contributed a handsome figure to his side's collection. He has now definitely proved himself to be the soundest batsman in India to-day. But for him the home collection would have looked insignificant indeed. I only hope that he will not lose his head like Vijay Merchant and ruin his career prematurely.

HEROES OF THE MATCH

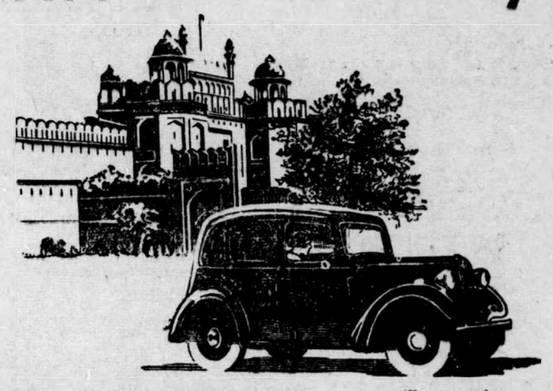
The tourists owe their victory to Pope and Wellard in a very great measure. On Sunday evening I did not expect their total to go beyond 250. But this pair belied my expectations by raising it to 272 before separation. Nissar and Amarsingh could not make any impression on them. Wellard was in such an exhilarating mood that he lifted Mankad and Amarsingh over the pavilion and roof of the north stand respectively in grand style. He was the second batsman to lift the ball over the rails at the Brabourne Stadium. The first was P. A. D'Avoine who recorded the feat during the last Pentangular Tournament. Pope was rather unfortunate in missing the half century mark by a single run. Wellard had 33 runs to his credit.

INDIAN BATSMEN'S UNDOING

Apart from their batting performances, Wellard and Pope excelled themselves with the leather. In the first innings they had captured 5 and 4 wickets respectively. In the second again, they accounted for 3 and 5 more at the small cost of 28 and 58 runs respectively. The root of their bowling success lies in the fact that they laid their leg-traps so cleverly and unmistakably that the Indian batsmen fell into them almost blindfolded. And that was the chief cause of the latter's undoing. If they were a little more careful, they might have converted the smashing defeat to

(Continued on Page, 10 Col. 1.)

First for Roominess
First for Performance
First for Economy



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NEW VIGOUR for TIRED PEOPLE

"When I take Sanatogen it is as if a new stream of life flows through my veins."

THOSE WORDS OF A SANATOGEN-USER CONTAIN THE PLAIN TRUTH.

SANATOGEN IS HEALTH!

It contains the essential constituents of health and the tired body and overwrought nerves seize greedily upon the new health and vitality thus brought to them.

Give your body a few teaspoonfuls of this liquid strength each day, then within a few weeks you will feel energetic and cheerful again, and after the day's work you will not be tired out. In short, you will enjoy life once more

VITALITY CAN NOW BE MEASURED. Physicians have discovered a way of measuring vitality. In a test, several normal persons were tested, first without having taken Sanatogen, and then after a fortnight's use of Sanatogen. Their vitality had improved by 24%.

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The True Tonic Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

The Unanimous Verdict of Bombay's Keenest Critics "A WONDERFUL SHOW IN A WONDERFUL THEATRE"

IF YOU DIDN'T SEE HER LAST NIGHT, TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO SEE

ALICE FAYE

(Gorgeous—Glamorous)

in

"YOU'RE A SWEETHEART"

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

at the

EROS THEATRE

ALSO—ON THE STAGE—"LES CYGNES TRIO" AND EROS "ROCKETTES" LADIES ORCHESTRA.

Advance Booking Office Open. TWO SHOWS DAILY, AT 6 P.M. & 10 P.M. Saturdays and Sundays, 3, 6 & 10 p.m.

B'bay's ULTRA-MODERN Theatre.

PATHE

DAILY: 3, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Note the CHANGE in the Timings of DAILY MATINEES

The SOCIETY LADY-GRADUATE LEELA CHITNIS

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"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

The THRILL of a LIFE-TIME! Songs! Dances! Mystery!

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The FINEST INDIAN Picture

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

Running Daily at

PATHE

ONLY

LADIES

WILL BE ALLOWED in the 2-30 P. M. MATINEE on THURSDAY 17th Inst.

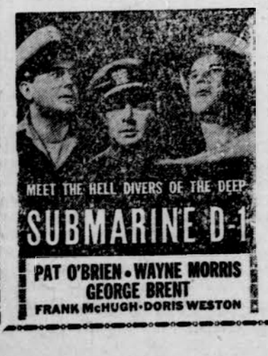
The USUAL 3 p.m. Daily Matinee is cancelled for Thursday

LADIES!

"GENTLEMAN DAKU" Depicts the LIFE-STORY of a MODERN INDIAN WOMAN, which is at once Instructive, Thrilling and Spectacular—All WOMEN MUST SEE IT!

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 15, 1994.
Muslim: Zilhaj 14, 1356.
Parsi: Sherever 13, 1307
Hightide: 0-14; 12-25
Lowtide: 6-28; 18-2
Sunrise: 7h. 7m
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

University Special Convocation, 1 p.m. Haj Committee, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE.

Trading on the Exchange will be closed on Saturday the 19th and Monday the 21st inst., on account of the Haripura Congress Sessions.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A joint meeting of the Society and the Amateur Cine Society of India will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the private Theatre of the B.E.S.T. Building, Electric House, Ormiston Road, Colaba when nature film will be shown.

TIVIMNENSES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Tivimnenses Co-operative Credit Society Limited, will be held at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 11 a.m. on Sunday the 27th February 1938.

SWARAJYA SABHA

The Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held on Sunday, the 27th February 1938 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Dr. Thakore P. D. will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"The Relation of Mind and Body."

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

As there will be a meeting of the Corporation to-day (Tuesday), at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), the Meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held here at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) as previously notified.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The office of the Association as well as the business of all its members will remain closed on 19th and 21st instant in honour of the Haripura Congress Session and on 24th Feb. in honour of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival in Bombay.

FIELD-CLUB

The lecture by Rev. Fr. Heras on The Ancient History of India and the Epigraphical Data of Mohenjo-Daro which was to be delivered to-day (Tuesday), is postponed to Friday, 25th February at 4-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m respectively on Tuesday the 15th February 1938.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s "Hakodate Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 and 10-30 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 15th instant.

WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club a Weight Lifting Competition will be held in the Second Week of March 1938 which is open to whole of Bombay City and Suburbs. The Competition will be under the Olympic Group of Lifts viz:—

1. Two Hands Snatch.
2. Two Hands Clean and Military Press.
3. Two Hands Clean and Jerk.

All the Lifts are to be executed in accordance with the Olympic definitions.

Suitable Prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners up for Catch-Weight as well as Weight-per-Weight.

An entrance fee of Re. 1 will be charged for each competitor. Entries along with entrance fee must reach the Secretary Matunga Athletic Club, Bhiwandiwalla Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) on or before the 6th March 1938.

Exact time and place will be announced later.

Mrs. Arundale's Birthday

(From A Correspondent)

At a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society and the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, the birthday of Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, President of the All-India Federation and World Federation of Young Theosophists was observed on Monday, at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace.

Mr. Narain V. Ullal presided on the occasion, when speeches were made wishing many happy returns to Mrs. Arundale. The guests were treated to music.

BOMBAY G. K. U. (RED FLAG).

Mr. R. S. Nimbker writes:—An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m., at Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel, to consider the interim report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Submarine D 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nana Kumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 a.m. 10-45 p.m.
EROS "You're a Sweetheart" Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gentleman Daku". Daily at 5, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tovarich." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gangster". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Himalaya Maru" left Sakito on February 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 11, via usual ports.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came this mornin, at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

VAKTRITVA VARDHAK VAISHYA YUVAK SANGH

Principal K. M. Khadye, M.A. (Cantab) of Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona will giv a talk to the members of the above Sangh to-day at 8-30 p.m. at Pavaskar Class, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay.

POPULATION AND FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE

Mr. B. G. Kher, the premier of Bombay, will open the All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference and Exhibition to be held at the Town Hall from the 16th to 19th April 1938.

THE LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Landlords Association, a meeting of the members and their friends, will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay to protest against the proposed arbitrary and one-sided measure in the shape of the Rent Act, that is now sought to be introduced i the Bombay Assembly and Council

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 13th idem and left there at 2 p.m the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m on Thursday the 17th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m on the following day.

EXTRA TRAINS FOR CONGRESS

It is understood from the Local Authorities that subject to sufficient traffic offering for the 51st Session of the All-India National Congress at Haripura (Vithalnagar), the following extra trains will run daily from the 15th instant. Other extra trains will also be run to suit the exigencies of traffic offering to any of the scheduled timings already notified:—

		5C	9C
Bombay Central	Dep.	8-40	22-20
Udhna	Arr.	13-20	3-40
		6C	10C
Udhna	Dep.	4-20	14-20
Bombay Central	Arr.	8-40	19-15
			180 CN
Ahmedabad	Dep.		22-15
Madhi	Arr.		4-55

Government House News

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Lady Lettice Ashley Cooper and The Lady Alexandra Haig arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Test Cricket Teams at the Brabourne Stadium.

Lady Lumley presided at the Annual Public Meeting of the Y.W.C.A.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual A.F.I. Dinner at the A.F.I. Head Quarters, Marine Lines.

Cawnpore Riot Inquiry

CAWNPORE, Feb. 14.

Mr. Pannalal, Commissioner of Allahabad Division, who has been appointed by the U. P. Government to enquire into the riot on February 6 discussed with the Collector, Superintendent of Police, Congress, Muslim League and Ahrar leaders as to the line of action to be adopted in making an enquiry about the incident and also the conduct of the police on the occasion.

Six witnesses each of the Congress, Muslim League and Ahrar parties have been asked to submit their statements to-morrow.—A. P.

TRIBUTES TO MAJOR CHOPRA

A Farewell Banquet

A dinner was given last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of Major and Mrs. Chopra. There was a large gathering of medical men and the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, presided. Eloquent tributes were paid to Major Chopra by Dr. Sir Temuji Nariman, Col. Vazifdar, Col. Bhatia and Drs. Gadgil, Parmar, Gharpure and Jal Patel. All speakers hoped that very soon Major Chopra would return to the Presidency. Sir Temuji said that in his long career of 65 years as a medical man he had never such a big gathering of medical men present to do honour to a Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Col. Vazifdar said that Major Chopra, by his work, had altogether changed the atmosphere of hostility that existed between the medical profession and the office of the Surgeon-General and introduced an atmosphere of perfect friendliness. It was, however, an irony of fate that it was during the tenure of the Congress Ministry that such a popular officer should have been transferred. Dr. Gilder said that though he had come into contact with Major Chopra only after assuming office he had soon found to be a most capable and amiable officer. Regarding his transfer Dr. Gilder pointed out that, under the present dispensation, they had public servants working under them over whom they had not complete control and no self-respecting Government would tolerate such a position. They, therefore, had decided to have a few such officers over whom they had not complete control as possible. But the rules regarding I.M.S. officers made by the Government of India were like a jigsaw puzzle and though Major Chopra's transfer to Delhi as Assistant Director of Medical Services was a gain to the Government of India, it was a distinct loss to Government of Bombay which they deeply regretted.

Major Chopra replied in very feeling terms and said that it was a great blow to him that he had to sever his connection with Bombay.

Colonel Jelal Shah thanked Dr. Gilder for presiding over the function.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

A New Departure

Yesterday evening Messrs. Erwin Klein and Arthur Fleissner, both known to Bombay musical circles, gave their second recital on two pianofortes. These recitals proved a novel departure from two different points of view. As far as one remembers no public recital has been given in the C. J. Hall for two pianofortes, though such recitals have figured as part of an evening's programme at some of the more progressive local restaurants and hotels. These recitals have undoubtedly proved the first to introduce modern dance music, otherwise known as "jazz" or "hot rhythm" on the same programme with strictly classical items.

The symphonic Tales of Ignaz Herbst was the opening number of the classical halt; this descriptive, melo-dramatic piece, with its modernistic tendencies, was capably rendered by the two pianists.

Erwin Klein's solo rendering of Chopin's popular studies was a revelation; it was definitely a brilliant performance, and one is surprised that a pianist of this calibre, with his brilliant touch, has not figured more frequently at Bombay recitals. Clearly he was at his very best in Chopin.

Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp, although a juvenile production, is probably one of the most popular of his compositions, and its brilliant and striking melodies were well suited to a two pianoforte recital and were exquisitely rendered by the two artistes. The 'potpouvri' of Strauss' waltzes that followed was well calculated to lead on to the modern music that was to follow.

The two compositions of Golwyn that introduced the second half of the programme, were characteristic of the lack of melody in modern dance tunes and did seem a bit monotonous. One cannot help noting the lack of variety in modern dance themes, probably the regularity of the rhythm beat is the cause of most of the trouble.

One would hesitate to recommend the mixture of classical with modern dance music as a regular practice at recitals, but such an experiment is its own justification, and if it failed to bring out anything striking in the dance section, it did once again by emphasis on the beauty and art of the other. The two pianists deserve all credit for their bold enterprise and for their really good performance, and particularly of "The Rhapsody in Blue" by Gershwin, the concluding item on the programme, which stood head and shoulders above the rest of the items in the second half.

MR. HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA

To Start His Own Corporation?

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya informs us that he has not yet contracted with Sagar's and in view of this fact the announcement published in last "Sunday Chronicle" is premature.

It is understood that Mr. Chattopadhyaya will shortly direct a film entitled "They will not Rest" written by himself, but it is not decided yet as to whether it will be produced by any company or by his own Corporation which he is shortly hoping to start. His collaborators will be Mr. Bie Seyne, Mr. A. X. Lobo and Mr. Tendulkar. The Corporation to be started by Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will produce screen as well as stage-plays.

Bombay National Guards

The Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—

In the General Body meeting of the Bombay National Guards held on the 13th instant it was decided to call a rally of all national volunteers on the 27th instant to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President during his visit to Bombay.

The meeting of the recently elected Managing Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, at the Anglo-Ayurvedic hospital for the election of office-bearers for the year.

THE Bombay Fire & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA :—: 1935).

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TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

During the last week-end, Suburban sea-side resorts saw a record gathering. Juhu and Versova were full with picnickers while Lands End or Bandra Point was crowded on Sunday evening to witness the band performance by the New Imperial Brass Band.

EAST-INDIAN WEDDING

On Saturday two of suburbs well-known East Indian families were united by Wed-lock.

The occasion was the talk of the whole suburb. The bride-groom was Dr. Cecil Joseph D'Monte, son of Dr. and Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, the well-known East Indian leader and a wealthy landlord of Bandra while the bride was the charming Miss Ena Dyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dyer, retired Superintendent of Excise also a landlord of Bandra.

The marriage ceremony was most solemnly performed at the Church of the Holy Name, Bombay, the Rev. Fr. C. Ghezzi, officiated at the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her father while Dr. Leander Rodrigues of Bandra was best man.

The Bride's parents held a reception at the Bombay Town Hall, when Rev. Fr. Hostalet, S.J., gave the bridal toast.

On the same day the bride-groom's parents held a reception at the D'Monte Pavilion, Bandra, when about 2,500 guests were present. The pavilion was very tastefully decorated and illuminated and the whole sight was a gorgeous spectacle. The bridal toast here was proposed by Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S.

MORAL TORUNAMENT

On Sunday Suburban Cricket fans flocked to watch two of Bandra's strongest sides in a full day's cricket fixture in the Moral Tournament.

The match was played between the Rest Ranwar Club and the Rajan Malla Combined XI, on St. Andrews' High School ground, Bandra and resulted in an easy win for the former.

The Rest Ranwar XI batting first met with a early disaster, but Richard D'Souza and Stanny Sequeira, played very bright cricket, contributing 72 and 51 runs respectively. D'Souza was at the wickets for 3 hours and his score came through 6 fours and clean placings all round the wicket, while Sequeira, who was at the wickets for about two hours was responsible for some good hitting, his score came through 8 fours. The whole side was out for 197.

With a big score to pile up and insufficient time, the Rajan Malla Combined XI met disaster at the very start and completely collapsed after the fourth man. Only two men reaching double figures. The whole side was out for a paltry 77. Bowling honours for this must go to A. D'Souza, who captured 4 wickets for 2 runs.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE RETURN OF THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL

By BARONESS ORCZY

with

BARRY K. BARNES

in the immortal role of the Pimpernel

A United Artists Super.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Appeal In Gaming Case

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court commenced the hearing of the appeal filed by Jadhavji Premji Gandhi and Dhirajlal Panachand Shah who were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted them both under Sections 4 (a) and (b) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

Mr. C. H. Cardon Noad with Mr. R. B. Kantawalla appeared for the appellants, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The appellants are partners in the firm of Jadhavji Premji Gandhi who are doing business as commission agents and brokers, dealing in cotton, gold and silver linseed, wheat, etc., is a member of the East India Cotton Association, the Mahajan Association and the Indo-Foreign Association.

PROSECUTION CASE

The prosecution case was that the appellants were carrying on gaming or wagering transactions in American futures or what is known as "Dodiya" business, in "Ank Farak", race-betting and Indore cotton business.

The main evidence on which the prosecution relies consists of the entries appearing in the appellants' books of accounts and certain letters and telegrams seized by the police while carrying out a raid on the appellants' "pedhis".

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona West Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	8 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
The Flying Ranee daily except on Mondays	10 52	
The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
The Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
The Flying Ranee Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 30
The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Friday	1 p.m	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m	10-15 p.m

DELHI BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m	3-30 p m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G P O
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7.15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arirval H.M.
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938

WAGES OF MILL WORKERS

One of the major problems that faced the Congress Ministry in Bombay when it took office in July last, was the one which related to the conditions of working classes in the Presidency. In accordance with the Congress policy, the Ministry was pledged to secure as speedy and as great an improvement in those conditions as possible. The Government of Bombay lost no time in tackling that problem and, as the best means of doing so, they appointed a Committee, with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram as Chairman, to examine the question of adequacy or inadequacy, in relation to a living wage standard, of wages earned by workers in the textile industry, of the establishment of a minimum wage, of the measures which the employers, the employees and Government should take to improve the wage level, of the remuneration of workers engaged on night shift, of the regulation of night shift work, of standardisation of wages and musters and of the methods of automatic adjustment of wages in future. The enquiry was confined to the textile industry evidently because the latter was the biggest industry in the Presidency and because any measures affecting it would naturally be applicable to other industries as well. The Committee were also asked "to report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its report and to make recommendations in this behalf." In pursuance of its second term of reference the Committee have just submitted their interim report to the Government of Bombay who have promptly published it and announced their own acceptance of its recommendations.

Improved Condition Of Industry

As the Government of Bombay point out in their Resolution, the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee have been made after a searching enquiry as is evident from the time that they have taken in formulating them and the careful study and close analysis of all the data relevant to the issues involved which they have made in their Report of over one hundred pages. The conclusions of the Committee are thus tersely summed up in the Government Resolution: "They have come to the conclusion that the condition of the industry has decidedly improved in the year 1937, that it has emerged out of the period of depression, and that the profit-making capacity of the industry as a whole has increased. The wages of the workers employed in the industry have been subjected to various cuts in recent years and the principal reason advanced for these cuts was the depression. This having been lifted, it is the opinion of the Committee that an increase in the present level of wages is justified." Replying to the contention of the millowners that, as most general increases in wages tend to be semi-permanent, no increase should be held to be justified unless given conditions have lasted for a comparatively long period, say, two years,—the Committee very rightly point out that "the present condition of the industry" can be adequately gauged by a study of the condition of the last six months, in the light of the history of a few previous years and in relation to such future trends as they can justifiably forecast. Having examined recent trends in world economic activity, the Committee find, so far as the textile industry is considered, that the favourable factors that have marked its recent history are decline in imports of piece-goods, recovery of the home market, expansion of exports and increased efficiency of production. "The statistics for the production of goods for the first eight months of 1937 show a monthly average, which is, in all centres of the Presidency, higher than the monthly average for 1936 by more than 10 per cent. Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Bombay and dispatches of goods from Ahmedabad and Sholapur reveal continued increased activity for the whole of the year. Increased night shift working indicates pressure of demand; and the figures of exports and imports show expanding markets for the Indian industry and a decline in the strength of competitors. Having arrived at this conclusion that the industry has emerged out of the period of depression and that the profit-making capacity of the industry as a whole has increased, the Committee proceed to examine its financial position. After pointing out that the consolidated financial statements furnished by the Mill-owners' Associations cannot be accepted as revealing completely the true position of the industry, they assess, on the basis of the Bombay consolidated balance-sheet for first half of the year 1937, the improvement in the financial position as compared to the preceding year to be Rs. 56 lakhs for the year. As the position during the second half of 1937 was better than in the first the Committee estimate the additional betterment, without allowing for the gain due to the fall in the price of cotton, at nearly Rs. 20 lakhs for Bombay and Rs. 8 lakhs for Ahmedabad. In Bombay, the Committee add, the gain will be substantial enough to wipe off the loss of Rs. 22.38 lakhs for the year as calculated on the basis of the consolidated statement for the first half of 1937 after providing for full depreciation even on the income-tax basis. The Committee, however, do not propose to entrench upon this improvement and the improvement that is likely to take place in the current year, for an increase in wages. They draw for that purpose only on the surplus resulting from the fall in the price of cotton.

Duty Of Millowners

After examining in detail the general condition of the Indian cotton market and the prices of cotton both Indian and foreign, during recent years and months, the Committee think that it would be safe to assume that the average price level for Indian cottons for the 1937-38 will be at least a fifth lower than that of the two previous years and as regards foreign cottons, they think that it would be fair to estimate their average price level for this season as being about 15 per cent. lower than the level of the previous years. As regards cloth prices the data before the Committee lead them to the conclusion that they have so far in the current year been above the level of prices for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and it is unlikely that the average price obtained for cloth for the whole of the current season will be lower than the average for the two previous years. Assuming that the price of cotton accounts for about half the total cost of production and calculating the widening of the margin on the basis of a 20 per cent. fall in the price of Indian cotton and 15 per cent. in the price of foreign cotton, the Committee find that, for the Province as a whole, the average widening of the margin would be a little over 9.3 per cent. of the total cost of production. Reducing this percentage by 1,3 per cent, for meeting the possible increase in other elements of cost, the Committee arrive at a net widening of the profit margin of 8 per cent and measure the increase in wages they propose in terms of the gains due to this increased margin of profit. But while they have calculated the proposed increase in wages on the basis of these gains, they make it clear that the ground on which they feel justified in recommending any increase in wages is the cumulative effect of a general improvement in the condition of the industry and their recommendations not only leave untouched the results of normal improvement in trading conditions, but give the millowners a margin of two years within which they should be able to make the necessary adjustments to render it possible for the industry to bear the proposed increase in wages in subsequent years. The millowners' interests could not have been treated in a more liberal and fairer manner. So far as the increases in wages are concerned, they are so adjusted among the various categories of workers as to afford special relief where it is most needed. The Government of Bombay, who deserve congratulations for the promptness with which they have considered the Report of the Committee and have accepted their recommendations, rightly urge that in their view the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, for mulated as they have been after a searching enquiry, are entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration. In their view the recommendations, as they stand, should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour. We are glad that, to judge from the statement issued by Mr. Dange, Labour is likely to display wise judgment by accepting these recommendations and we trust the millowners will also serve the true interests of the industry by giving effect to them on the wages due, as recommended by the Government, for the month of February or for the last pay period of February.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES

The Railway Estimates presented to the Central Legislature on Monday forecast for the year 1937-38 a welcome surplus of 283 lakhs, as against a small surplus of 15 lakhs originally estimated. The surplus is particularly welcome because it is sorely needed for the grants to the provinces under the Niemeyer Award and because it is indicative of a definite trade revival. But the natural feeling of optimism is tampered by the uncertainty about the immediate future on account of threatening international developments. The fall in traffic earnings since December last accentuates the uncertainties in the future. Thus, though ordinarily the traffic receipts for 1938-39 might have been expected to be better than for 1937-38, they are, with necessary caution, estimated at the same figure as that for the current year, namely, 94¼ crores.

The improvement in the current year is said to be due mainly to increase in traffic earnings both from passengers and from goods. To create additional passenger traffic and win back some of the traffic lost in recent years to the roads the Railway Board has decided to try rail cars on certain railways including the B.B. & C.I. Railway and also to provide experimentally for road services complimentary to the railway in some selected areas. It is to be hoped that there will be no unfair competition calculated to suppress the natural development of motor traffic. The Railways, said Sir Thomas Stewart, in the Assembly, cannot "stand aside and watch the destruction through uneconomic competition of a national asset valued at over 750 crores." The Railways have such vast advantages over most of the motor traffic concerns that the former's fear of destruction through competition with the latter shows that there is something grievously wrong with their administration. Easily the best way for the Railways to compete successfully with the motor traffic is to ensure more efficiency and economy in their administration and by providing better amenities to the third class passengers. All these improvements can be guaranteed if the Railways are completely Indianised and made fully responsible to the Central Legislature.

TORTURE IN INDIA

A man was tortured continuously for six hours by several policemen. To end his agony, he stabbed one of his tormentors dead.

In a lower court he was tried for murder, and sentenced to deportation for life.

On appeal, his case went to the High Court. There the Judge acquitted him and said in plain words that it was unfortunate that persons who found themselves in this man's case did not exercise their right of self-defence more frequently.

Where do you suppose that this happened? In Germany? A bad guess. Nazi policemen are certainly capable of torturing a prisoner for six hours, but no Nazi Judge dare pronounce a verdict so courageous in its justice.

This case happened in India, and could have happened nowhere else.

Torture in this modern world is not unusual, but the combination of habitual brutality on the part of the police with a high standard of honour and justice in the superior Courts is unique. That is our English character.

Britis.1 Witness

The story deserves to be told. There had been a burglary at Rawalpindi. The police suspected a man named Kiroo, who was the doorkeeper of a cafe.

To extort a confession from him, they beat him and tortured him from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

This they did, to quote the judgment of the Chief Justice of the Punjab, Sir Douglas Young, "to all intents and purposes in public; many persons witnessed it. The inference to be drawn is that the police thought they had nothing to conceal, or that torturing such suspects was to them normal procedure."

Kiroo finally made a false confession to save his life, and led his chief tormentor to the place where he said the stolen goods were hidden.

There he produced a suit case. In it there were no stolen goods but there was a knife. With it Kiroo struck down the policeman, and tried to kill himself, but from the wound he recovered.

Then, after the shocking verdict of the lower Court, he got his chance of a fair trial before the Chief Justice.

Luckily for him, he had an out-spoken British witness. The torture had been inflicted in sight of the "married lines" of the British barracks. Some of the wives and children of the soldiers had seen it, and Pipe-Sergeant Stewart gave his evidence fearlessly.

The Chief Justice evidently realised that this case was exceptional only because Kiroo got hold of a knife, and had a white witness to support him.

"In most cases," he said, "wretched suspects subjected to treatment of this illegal and despicable character are helpless and hopeless. . . We are satisfied that this method of investigation does exist: it is a disgrace to the police force."

It is satisfactory that thanks to this bold verdict, an inquiry is being held; a white inspector and several Indian officers have been suspended.

The disquieting fact remains that the lower court supported the police and gave Kiroo a life sentence.

Nothing Exceptional!

"How often," the reader will ask, "does this kind of thing happen in India?" Fairly often in the opinion of this Judge, if we may read between the lines of his judgment.

This subject has had a painful interest for me since a visit to India in 1930. I then questioned many people, both Europeans and Indians, about the conduct of the police.

From the standpoint of authority they are an absolutely reliable force, loyal and trained to strict obedience. Seen from below the picture is not the same.

Everyone, including non-official Englishmen, told me, that corruption is common, even among the Indian officers, and brutality the rule.

I found in the standard Oxford "History of India," by the late Vincent A. Smith, C.I.E., the statement (p. 66) that as an official he had found it difficult to prevent the police from using torture to extract evidence; he speaks of beating as a not unusual method in collecting taxes (p. 540).

Police Bullies

My own experience, brief though it was, may be worth quoting, for during most of my stay I lived with Indians and saw something of village life in three provinces.

The peasants feared the police and hated them. They regarded beating, and even torture, as normal incidents of daily life. They had no hope of justice in the face of police evidence in the lower courts.

The stouter of them endured this treatment with passive courage; the weakling bribed and lied.

Once travelling (as few Europeans do) in a local bus, I saw the driver "tip" a policeman. It had to be done every day, he said, to keep them in a good temper.

Again, travelling with Indians in a hired car I was stopped by a sub-inspector, who alleged some wholly imaginary infraction of an unimportant by-law. He did not at first see my white skin, and bullied my companions in the most brutal language—whether for the pleasure of the thing or to extort a bribe. I do not know. When he saw me he saluted and apologised with sickening humility.

I collected, in one district alone (Gujarat), 45 cases of villagers who had been beaten up by the police, usually for non-payment of taxes. I had their stories from their own mouths, and (save two cases of women) I saw their injuries.

Several of them were seriously maimed. One man had a dangling, broken arm, another had his thumb-joint cut to the bone.

One officer used to catch villagers who were not themselves taxpayers, beat them, extort from them another man's tax, and then, with a kick, tell them to go and collect the money from the man who owed it.

Elsewhere I saw a case of torture inflicted after arrest; the man's injuries were still visible.

Told To Viceroy

"Surely," you say, "the English officials know nothing of all this." Sometimes they do.

In Gujarat I took my notes of these 45 cases to the Commissioner. When he adopted the customary attitude of official scepticism. I challenged him to come and see.

We visited a village together, and nine of my witnesses were shaken by his examination. At the sight of one of them (the man who had all but lost a thumb), the Commissioner, to his credit, blushed.

Later, at Delhi, I repeated my story personally to the Viceroy. He seemed to be disturbed, and asked for full notes, which I gave him. Nothing happened; no one was punished.

It was obvious, when I talked to high officials, that only under extreme pressure would they check or chain up the watchdog. His savagery added to his value.

Unfortunately, "political" is a wide word in India. It covers the case of villagers driven to des-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

How Often Does This Happen?

(By H. N. Brailsford.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE NEXT STEP.

No surprise need have been caused either in Washington or London or Paris by the Japanese reply to the Note about naval building. And the American view is correct that there is no point in trying to engage in talks with Japan. The next natural and inevitable step is joint consultations between the three Powers, and, we note that they are now going to take that step. But joint three Power consultation, with a view merely to invoke the Escalator Clause and to overreach Japan in the armament race means little more than ultimate disaster as observers not obsessed by a sense of narrow individualism have pointedly emphasised. The proposed step alone will render war inevitable, not stop it. The real object, if it is to stop war, will be served only by joint determination on the part of America, Britain, France—and Russia, that they will, together, stand up to Fascism and militarism. This alone can stop war. And it is after this, not before, that any disarmament conference can succeed.

HITLER-SCHUSCHNIGG TALKS

If nothing else, the element of surprise has been well preserved in the recent Hitler-Schuschnigg talk and its sequel. The meeting came as a surprise. No one had suspected any immediate possibility of it. But when such a move was blessed by no less a man than Signor Mussolini—a minor surprise—and when the initiative was personally taken by Herr Hitler himself another surprise—it could not but take place. Yet there was justification for these surprising phenomena. The Rome-Berlin axis has lately been, shall we say, revolving vigorously to catch as many adherents for the anti-Comintern Pact as possible and to establish complete hegemony of Fascism in Central Europe. In addition to this, Fascism has received an abrupt check in Roumania and it is more than likely, as a Berlin report suggests, that Herr Hitler needed "to produce something satisfactory in foreign affairs to offset recent disappointments particularly the fall of the Goga Government and counteract the rumours of trouble in Germany."

A SHORT-LIVED THRILL

So the meeting took place. Its results were, again, a surprise for both Herr Hitler and Dr. Schuschnigg were reported to be in a highly altruistic mood, each animated by the spirit of "give" in a generous measure. It appeared as if a miracle had happened within a few hours which had swept away distrusts, hostility and fear of years. But we had hardly had time to reconcile ourselves to this turn in Central European affairs when yet another surprise was dealt out. The results of the meeting, so says the latest report, are not exactly what they were believed to be. Indeed, Herr Hitler and Doctor Schuschnigg could not come to any understanding on any important point at all, both spiritedly holding out to their own mutually antagonistic views. So after a brief and thrilling adventure in surprise land the world is back to where it was before the historic meeting. The next move is again with Signor Mussolini, we are afraid.

WANTED AN INDIAN.

We understand that the recently formed Insurance Association is about to appoint a retired European Civilian as Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 3,000. The salary is too large for the quality and quantity of the work expected from a Superintendent. In any case Indian interests demand that an Indian should be appointed for the post. It is also necessary that the person to be selected should have adequate experience of insurance work and should not be super-annuated. The post must be advertised and the best available Indian should be selected.

MYSORE RELEASES.

The release of political prisoners in Mysore on the eve of the Congress session does not seem to be a mere coincidence. It may be designed to disarm further criticism in Congress circles against the recent repression in the State which was severely condemned at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. It may also be meant to show that, if the Congress adopts the resolution of the Working Committee enjoining non-intervention in the States, the latter will not take undue advantage of such a policy. Whatever may be the Mysore Government's motives in releasing the political prisoners and the withdrawal of pending prosecutions for purely political offences, the new policy is a wise and just one and, we trust it will be consistently followed. Neither repression nor anything else can prevent the advent of full democracy in India.

THE FIFTH TEST.

India has lost the fifth unofficial Test and with it the rubber. While the result of the Bombay match will cause great disappointment amongst supporters of the home team, especially after their brilliant success only last week in Madras. We congratulate Lord Tennyson upon his very deserved victory, particularly in view of the fact that he now retires from first-class cricket. His tour has proved not only interesting but also instructive, and India will cherish happy memories of the visit. On the whole Indian players have acquitted themselves creditably and the performance of the various teams which played against the tourists was generally of a high standard. The new policy of giving the younger players a chance, which was adopted by the Board of Control, has also proved eminently satisfactory, though one regrets profoundly the treatment meted out to Major Nayudu. In bidding farewell to Lord Tennyson and his men, we assure them that they carry the best wishes of all cricket fans in this country.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

Later, at Delhi, I repeated my story (of the beating of villagers in Gujrat) personally to the Viceroy. He seemed to be disturbed, and asked for full notes, which I gave him. Nothing happened; no one was punished.

It was obvious, when I talked to high officials that only under extreme pressure would they check or chain up the watchdog. His savagery added to his value.

—Mr. H. N. BRAILSFORD.

* * *

Isn't cricket called a game of glorious uncertainty? It is. For instance our opinion of yesterday, based on hard facts and figures of the first innings has turned out to have been a case of glorious uncertainty.

The hospitable hosts definitely won in the sporting competition to let the other side have the golden bat.

* * *

Sir Thomas Stewart presenting his Railway Budget:—

". . It was for railways, the largest individual employer of labour in India, to improve the machinery for the prevention and settlement of disputes."

But not for the prevention of depriving labour of its bare human rights.

* * *

"It is," said Sir Raza Ali in a farewell message, "the duty of all those who want South Africa and Indians to be friends to do nothing which is likely to embitter the relations between the two countries."

And immediately proceeded to disregard his duty by asking for franchise for Indians.

* * *

More Than Half The People In The World Are Illiterate

—Headline.

We are very pleased to declare that India's contribution to the total is by no means mean—thanks to the efforts of the last 150 years.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent makes the rather astonishing suggestion from Haripura that "Mr. Subhas Bose must have been the proudest man in India to-day. . . "

The presidentship of a mere political party among so many to constitute the greatest honour in India? Could you ever believe it?

* * *

A contemporary believes that the days of the Fazlul Haq Ministry are numbered.

If that is so, political parties in the opposition had better prepare and protect themselves against a looping-the-loop jump by Mr. Haq and suddenly finding him in their midst.

* * *

Speaking at the Abhyankar memorial meeting at Nagpur, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that the late Mr. Abhyankar was a tiger among men.

We wonder what Field Marshall Colonel Dr. Moonje thinks about this tribute.

* * *

Abrupt End To Hagenbeck's Circus, Says A Headline.

The Nazi Ministry responsible for such things probably took the correct decision that two German circuses must not function in the world at one and the same time.

* * *

Addressing the Birmingham Youth Movement Mr. Anthony Eden "asked his hearers, when viewing the foreign field, to entertain no pre-conceived notions but to place themselves in the position of others."

In the position, for instance, of the Abyssinians, the Chinese or the Spaniards?

* * *

Nurses Will Drop From The Skies!

—Headline.

Good heavens!!

* * *

"And aren't you glad now," said the father, "that you prayed for a baby sister?"

"Yes," replied the son, after another glance at the twins. "And aren't you glad I stopped when I did?"

India Urged To Boycott Japanese Goods

International Sympathy For China: Big Rally In London

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON: February 14.

For the first time in its history the Covent Garden Opera House was used for an international political demonstration last night, when, under the Chairmanship of Lord Cecil, a World Demonstration in support of China and the Boycott of Japan was held there. The House was overcrowded and every speaker was loudly cheered as he paid tribute to China for fighting with her back to the wall against the Japanese aggression.

Mr. Paul Robeson was given a thundering applause and several people in the audience were seen even full of tears as he sang songs of Freedom. But the demonstration reached unexpected climax after the speakers who included Lord Cecil, Messrs. Herbert Morrison, Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador to France and Monsieur Perrin, the famous French Scientist and the Nobel Prize Winner had advocated for a world-wide boycott of Japanese goods, in which they emphasized that India could and should play a decisive part.

When Lord Cecil asked the audience to conclude the demonstration by singing the British National Anthem, there was all-round cries of "No," "No," and suddenly the whole House sang the "Internationale" most enthusiastically instead of the British National Anthem to the amazement of Lord Cecil, who stood at attention till it was finished.

U. S. A. CRUISERS AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14.

Three United States cruisers arrived at the naval base for the opening of the new dock to-morrow, after a 13 days' non-stop trip from Sydney.

Official calls were exchanged between Rear Admiral Townsend and Vice Admiral Ramsey.

The United States ships are not participating in the opening ceremony except that they would be full-dressed.

Rear Admiral Townsend stated "we are merely onlookers and our attendance is a nice friendly gesture but there is no international significance."—A. P.

JAPANESE ADVANCE HAMPERED

Chinese Destroy 35 Miles Of Peking-Hankow Rly.

PEKING, Feb. 14.

The Japanese advance along the Peking-Hankow Railway is likely to be slow as the Chinese have completely destroyed 35 miles of railway and the embankments to the south of Changteh. They have also opened the canal bank, swamping the countryside.

Guerilla activities against the Japanese communications have intensified during the past few days, and there has been fighting outside Paotingfu, while irregulars have appeared near Chuchow, 40 miles from Peking.—Reuter

Japanese Aggression Condemned

LONDON, February 13.

The two-day International Peace Campaign Conference convened to consider action by boycott and other means to end the war in China unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Japanese aggression, which "imperilled world peace."—Reuter.

Chinese Troops Routed?

TOKIO, February 13.

Twenty thousand Chinese troops commanded by General Wanfulin were effectively taken in the flank on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. It is claimed that the Chinese forces which had begun a retreat from a point seven miles South of Tanying under cover of darkness were successfully routed, leaving a large number of dead and much arms and ammunition.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN SOUTH-WEST SPAIN

Govt. Capture 293 Places And Loses 92 In Last Year

BARCELONA, Feb. 13.

A fierce battle is raging in Estremadura front in south-west Spain for the past 24 hours and is still in progress.

Republican sources admit that rebel troops have advanced towards Sierra Delaguila in the mountains of Zaameadela Serens sector but state that rebel attacks on Argallanes mountains were repulsed after a severe fight.

The Ministry of Defence in a statement claims that Republicans brought down 293 rebel places and lost 92 last year.

BRITISH STEAMER'S 'S. O. S.'

MARSEILLES, February 13

The British steamer "Kemmendine" bound for Rangoon from Liverpool issued an S.O.S. that her rudder is damaged and requiring immediate assistance, South of Marseilles, a tug has sailed to her rescue but it is not expected to reach "Kemmendine" until 8 p.m. Three other vessels are also answering the S.O.S.—Reuter's Special.

ISHBEL MACDONALD ENGAGED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ishbel Macdonald to Mr. Norman Ridgley, aged 34, a house decorator. The wedding will take place shortly.—Reuter.

U. S. FOLLOWS BRITAIN

Physical Examination To Weed Out Old & Infirm From Army

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

At least 250 officers of the United States Army at present have been detained at hospital undergoing physical examinations, which will probably disqualify them from further field service according to the "New York Times."

A Washington message states:—

It is believed that the object of the examination is to prune the War Department of aged and infirm officers, to replace them by younger men and instructions for this were given by the Chief of Staff Gen. Malin Craig in December who requested speedy completion of the examination owing to the doubt then felt as to what might happen in world affairs.—Reuter.

PACIFIC GALES SWEEP NORTH CAROLINA

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

A new Pacific disturbance brought fresh gales and torrential rain and snow on the Pacific coast during the night. The flood situation in North Carolina is intensified and 25,000 acres of farmland near Colusa are inundated. A thousand people evacuated their homes near Madera. The storm is now raging for 18 consecutive days.—Reuter.

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GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST

Civil Lord Of Admiralty Opens World's Largest Dock At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Feb. 14.

A complete absence of any aggressive designs was the keynote of the address at the opening of "the Gibraltar of the East, the new eleven million sterling Graving Dock, the biggest in the world, capable of accommodating the largest naval vessel, which can at present be foreseen.

"We have signed the Kellogg Pact and mean to keep it", affirmed Mr. J. J. Llewellin, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who was accompanied by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, in a Yacht which symbolically opened the dock by sailing gracefully through a ribbon stretched across the 130 foot entrance.

Mr. Llewellin practically welcomed the presence of three American cruisers, representing the people of a country "so closely akin to our own in aspiration and ideals."

He added: "The base menaces nobody. No warlike desire has prompted its building."

The opening of the base almost completes the islands' thirty million sterling defence scheme, including fifteen 18-inch guns with a twenty-mile range.—Reuter.

CLOVE TRADE DEADLOCK TO END?

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 14.

Following the receipt of an urgent communication, it is believed, from the British Resident at Zanzibar in connection with the draft proposals to end the clove trade, Seth Govind Das is leaving to-night for Haripura to present the communication before the Congress Working Committee.

In an interview Seth Govind Das said that he was unable to disclose the nature or contents of the message, remarking as they were too confidential and urgent. His report on questions relating to Indian settlers in Africa which is understood to be extremely lengthy is ready and will be submitted first to the Congress President and later released to the Press.—A.P.

CONGRESS CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

A. I. C. C. members, the need for which was stressed by Mr. Kripiani, the General Secretary in his annual report.

The Subjects Committee meets at 2 p.m. on Wednesday in the Subjects Committee Pandal, while the open session commences at 5 p.m. on February 19 in the open amphitheatre.

Over 6,000 persons attended tonights prayers at the exhibition grounds attended by Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

The Congress Working Committee met this morning at 9-30 a.m. in the specially constructed hut, adjacent to the President's cottage on the bank of the Tapti and commanding full view of the countryside on the other side. The change in the timing of the Working Committee sitting was, it is understood, in accordance with the wishes of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here this morning.

Those attending the morning sitting of the Working Committee included Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Narendra Deo, Achyut Patwardhan, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and Mrs Sarojini Naidu.

The absentee members included Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the last named being expected to reach Vithalnagar this afternoon. Mahatma Gandhi who is observing his weekly silence from last night did not attend the morning sitting.—United Press Congress Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned after five hours' continuous sitting, to meet tomorrow at 8-30 a.m.

It is understood that the Working Committee covered a considerable ground and examined at length the suggestions contained in the numerous resolutions given notice of by the members of the All-India Congress Committee, as well as amendments tabled in respect of the Draft Resolution on Federation and the Committee's attitude towards the States' subjects, etc., issued from Wardha a fortnight back.

Besides these, the Committee considered the amendments proposed to be made in the Congress Constitution and the recommendations thereon by the Constitution Sub-Committee.

It appears that the decision on the problem of the political prisoners has been postponed pending the arrival of the Congress Ministers from the the various provinces, who will report as to the progress made in this regard or the difficulties experienced in expediting the release or of relief.—United Press Congress Special.

LIVELY QUESTION HOUR

Commander-in-Chief Heckled In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The budget session of the Council of State opened to-day. About half a dozen new members were sworn in, including Sir Mohd. Yakub, Commerce Member, and Mr. Maxwell, Home-Secretary.

The question hour was lively. Ninety questions were on the list of which over 60 were in the name of Yuvraj Dutta Singh, the rest between Mr. Hossain Imam and Kumar Sankar Ray Choudhry.

The Commander-in-Chief replied to a number of questions on the scheme of Army Mechanisation. After going over the present scheme His Excellency added that the question of mechanisation of certain Indian Units was at present under consideration by the Government of India.

Pandit Kunzru: Did the Government of India ask the British Government to bear the entire cost of mechanisation.

The Commander-in-Chief: Yes, they did so originally.

Pandit Kunzru: What led the Government of India to change their original opinion

The Commander-in-Chief: I have nothing more to add to what I said.

PRESIDENT TO RESCUE.

Mr. Hossain Imam and Lala Ramsarandas put similar questions, upon which the President, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, intervening disallowed the questions as it was not possible to explain all reasons in the form of question and answer.

Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Hossain Imam pointed out that it was for the Commander-in-Chief to reply to the question.

The President said: "You will have an authoritative decision (promised last session) on the subject of supplementaries next week. Addressing the Commander-in-Chief he said: "Do you want to reply to the question to which His Excellency replied: "I have nothing to add."

NO RETRENCHMENT.

To another question His Excellency told the same member that the scheme of reorganisation of the Master General of Ordnance Branch of the A. H. Q., which was under consideration did not entail retrenchment of the civilian and ministerial establishments, as suggested. There was no proposal to build a military establishment and military aerodromes in Bihar at present. As a result of mechanisation of the Army it is estimated, some 3,350 horses will be rendered surplus.

PRESIDENT WARNS MEMBERS.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, president, at the conclusion of the question hour gave a timely warning that unless members themselves exercised restraint in future, he would be compelled to adopt the practice of the Legislative Assembly, restricting the number of questions to each members. Pointing out that out of 90 questions on the list 57 were by one member and 27 by another, he referred to the practice of the House of Commons, where each member was allowed only three questions and in the Central Assembly five questions by a single member on single day.

After questions the President congratulated the recipients of the new year honours and thereafter referred to the death of Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai, a member of the Council for a long time.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

The Secretary presented copies of eight bills as were passed by the Assembly including the Military Manoeuvres Bill and Insurance Bill.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, presented the statement of estimated expenditure and revenue for the year 1938-39 in respect of railways, after which the Council adjourned till Thursday.—A. P.

(For Railway Budget and Sir Guthrie Rassel's Speech See Page 11.)

HUNDREDS HOMELESS

R. A. F. 'Planes Badly Damaged: Gale In England

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Night terror for hundreds who were made homeless by the sea bursting on the coast defences, extensive damage to coastal resorts and fen flood crisis were some of the consequences of the weekend gale which was at some places worst for 40 years.

The storm caused 50 vessels to mass at Folkestone for shelter. Hundreds of bathing huts were smashed at Ramsgate while Margate's to mile seafront was strewn with the wreckage of numbers of small boats sunk. Several R.A.F. 'planes pegged down outside the hangars at the Manston aerodrome were badly damaged by the gale.

A hundred and fifty villagers of Horsey in Norfolk evacuated when the sea forced a gap three miles long and rushed five miles inland. Many cattle were drowned at Winterton where 20 squaremiles were flooded by the sea.

London had a weekend alarm the Thames have reached the highest level since the 1928 disaster. There was no serious mishap but much flooding at Twickenham, Rotherhithe and other suburbs.—Reuter.

ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH SCIENTISTS

MOSCOW, February 13.

Using high explosives to blast her way through the thick ice, the icebreaker "Taimyr" has established close contact with the drifting Russian scientists. The rescuers exchanged flashlight messages with the exiles. The condition of the ice does not yet permit the use of aeroplanes to take the scientists off the precarious floe, but the "Taimyr" is making for a floe which the scientists have located two miles away, which is believed to be suitable for the landing of light aeroplanes.—Reuter's Special.

New Zealand And Davis Cup

WELLINGTON, Feb. 14.

New Zealand is withdrawing from the 1938 Davis Cup competition. The leading players Stedman has accepted a business appointment and is unable to travel.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS

Question Of Assam Commissioners' Salaries

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Earl Winterton in the House of Commons answering for Mr. R. A. Butler replied in the affirmative when asked by Sir N. Sandeman whether the Assam Governor proposed to take action in respect of the refusal of the Assembly to allot funds for the salaries of the staff of the Commissioners of Division.

Also replying to Sir N. Sandeman Earl Winterton said that he had no information of any movement in India to declare Complete Independence but in the case of certain organisations they had adopted attainment of Complete Independence as their ultimate aim.

Asked by Sir N. Sandeman whether it was a fact that the U. P. Ministry had declared January 26 as a public holiday for the celebration of Independence Day, Earl Winterton said that he required notice.

Replying to an interjection by Sir Henry Page-Croft Earl Winterton said that the Government of India may be trusted to deal with any movement, which is unconstitutional in its aspect.—Reuter.

Holiday For Congress

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

Intimation has been received here that in honour of the 51st session of the National Congress, almost all merchant associations in Bombay, including the Seeds Merchants Association, the Stock Exchange, the Cotton Market, the Bullion Exchange, the Marwari Bazaar, the Shroff Mahajan, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, etc., have decided to close business for three days during the open session of the Congress.

This signal honour done to the Indian National Congress by merchants of Bombay is considered in political circles here as a striking testimony to their solidarity with the premier national organization of the country.—United Press

AUSTRO-GERMAN RUPTURE

Hitler Refuses To Disown Austrian Nazis: Austria Does Not Want To Join Anti-Comintern Pact

VIENNA: February 13.

IT IS LEARNT HERE THAT M. SCHUSCHNIGG PUT AUSTRIA'S CASE WITH SOME ENERGY DURING YESTERDAY'S CONVERSATIONS WITH HITLER, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT EACH OF THE STATESMEN SAID "NO" TO THE OTHER'S PRINCIPAL REQUESTS.

THEN HITLER DECLINED TO DISSOCIATE HIMSELF FROM THE NAZI PARTY AND THE REICH FROM THE AUSTRIAN ILLEGAL NAZIS, WHILE DR. SCHUSCHNIGG REFUSED TO JOIN THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.

A long discussion on economic questions is also believed to be unfruitful. Dr. Schuschnigg is reported to have declined the proposal that Austria should buy all its Coal exclusively from Germany.

Austrian satisfaction is due to the feeling that the talks, while not involving Austria in commitments inconsistent with her independence and the preservation of her "status quo" in Central Europe, have at least allowed the clearing of atmosphere.

A meeting of the Cabinet is probably holding to-morrow and any definite Cabinet re-shuffle is likely to be postponed until something more definite emerges out of the Berchtesgaden talks.—Reuter.

SLANDER AGAINST POPE REFUTED

MUNICH, Feb. 14.

Addressing 10,000 in Munich's largest Church and another 10,000 in two other Churches, who listened by means of loud-speakers, Cardinal Archbishop Faulhaber strongly denied "slanders" that the Pope was allied with the Bolshevists and he was the enemy of the German people and partly to blame for the World War.

"Such slanders cry out to heaven", he said. Only hatred for Catholics could spread such rumours. The streets were equally filled with pious crowds listening to the sermon.—Reuter.

PROMOTIONS IN GERMAN ARMY

BERLIN, February 13.

Further ten promotions by Herr Hitler in high ranks of the army are announced. They include nine Generals and a Colonel. Five of them are members of the aristocracy. This raises the number of the recent changes in the higher ranks to about 60, not counting the dismissal of 15 Generals and some 33 promotions announced in the beginning of the year.—Reuter's Special.

Haripura Delegates Satisfied With Resolution On Federation

CONTROVERSY OVER POSITION OF STATE SUBJECTS IN CONGRESS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

HARIPURA, February 14.

Though the Plenary Session of the Congress is still six days ahead, delegates from different provinces are slowly pouring in and have been holding discussions among themselves regarding the different issues that are coming up for discussion both at the Subjects Committee and the Plenary session.

Discussions naturally veered round the two important resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha. One is about Federation and the other is about the States Subjects. In view of the different rumours set afloat during the last few months about the possibility of Congress changing its attitude towards the Federal scheme, delegates are satisfied with the wording of the Working Committee resolution about the Congress attitude.

DOUBTS DISPELLED

The delegates view the resolution as much stiffer than any previous resolution on this subject as the present resolution contemplates even direct action, if need be. It is a clear indication of which way the wind is blowing and the Working Committee, after consultation with Gandhiji, have not minced matters. Doubts entertained even by certain Congressmen in view of Lord Lothian's visit to India and discussions with Congress leaders have been dispelled and even those Leftists who wanted the Congress High Command immediately to give instructions to the rank and file to keep in readiness to resist the Federation express satisfaction at the statesmanly way in which Congress attitude has been explained. The resolution leaves it to British Cabinet to make the first move.

RESOLUTION ON STATE SUBJECTS

Discussion on the resolution regarding State subjects among delegates is much more animated than regarding the Federation resolution. Many who have arrived here feel that the resolutions regarding Federation and States subjects are very much more inter-related than is apparent. While the States subjects are upset and angry at "being let down" by the Congress there are some who feel that this is a move towards upsetting the apple cart of Federation. It is felt that the resolution which was drafted and discussed with full knowledge of Gandhiji is the first nail in coffin of Federation.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has issued a statement in connection with the resolution on State subjects. There are not a few who feel that this statement is more the view of the Congress Working Committee than the opinion of the individual, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and hence deserves greater attention. The statement explains the difficulties in the way of the Congress in forging ahead if they had to actively take interest in the States subjects struggle. The Congress reiterates its view that it stands for complete independence for all Indians and not only for British Indians and it also clarifies the position that only that Federation in which representatives of all Indians including States subjects are included will be acceptable to Congress.

This safeguarding of their interests is appreciated even by those representatives of the States subjects who are meeting at Navsari to discuss, among other topics, the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

LEFTISTS POSITION

The strength of the Leftists would be much less than during the last two sessions because comparatively few have been elected either as delegates or as members of the A.-I.C.C. this year. Two important subjects on which Leftists will put up a strong opposition will be regarding the attitude of Congress Cabinet towards State subjects and attitude of U.P. and Bihar Congress Governments towards Kisans.

NO SURPRISE

The news that there was every likelihood of Bihar Ministry resigning on the issue of release of political prisoners did not come as a surprise to the Congress leaders. When informed of the news from Patna, two members of the Working Committee, instead of expressing surprise, wanted to know if similar situation had arisen in the United Provinces also. It was obvious that such a situation was expected as result of previous instructions to all Ministries by the Congress High Command that political prisoners should be released before Haripura session of the Congress.

NO ISOLATION

When asked whether a similar situation was expected in other Provinces also a prominent member of the Working Committee remarked: "I do not see how one Province could be isolated in such a matter." In the course of the further talk the leader said: "Yes. Let them have another general election."

Hence one could be sure that Congress Ministries in all Provinces have been taking definite steps to release political prisoners immediately.

Fight Federation "Tooth And Nail"

Congress Must Continue Work In States

NAVSARI CONVENTION WELCOMES MYSORE GESTURE: PLEA FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

NAVSARI, February 14.

The States Workers' Convention commenced here to-day, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presiding.

There are three important resolutions coming up before Convention: the First one while appreciating and welcoming Congress Working Committee's resolution emphasising need for establishment of Civil Liberties and Independence for States subjects, criticises the Working Committee's decision regarding dissolution of Congress Committees in States; the Second resolution congratulates Mysore Durbar on release of political prisoners and urges the Maharaja to establish Responsible Government in the State and the third resolution registers strong protest against Government of India's decision to give over control of British administered villages in Ajmer Merwara to Jodhpur Mandhi Durbars.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The General Council of the Indian States Peoples Conference met this afternoon Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya presiding and approved draft resolutions prepared by the Working Committee overnight.

These relate to the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the Congress organisation in the States in the light of the recent resolution passed by the Working Committee, the States Peoples attitude towards Federation and the demand of Responsible Government in States.

MEMORANDUM OF DEMANDS

It has also been decided to appoint a Committee to prepare a memorandum of the States people and get signatures of masses of all States. These resolutions will be placed before the States Peoples Convention which is being held here to-morrow.

While welcoming the Working Committee's resolution the Convention "recognises equally with the Working Committee of the numerous limitations and restrictions that hamper the activities of the Congress on account of which Congress is not in a position.

Another resolution runs that in the opinion of the States Convention the States of South India are in the best position both in respect of enlightened Government and well developed public life to be pioneers of political reforms in India. It appeals to the Princes to introduce a new era in India by bringing into being at an early date full Responsible Government in their respective States.

FEDERATION CONDEMNED

Reiterating its condemnation of the Federal scheme and expressing its determination "to fight it tooth and nail" till it is amended to the satisfaction of the States and the Indian National Congress.

Another resolution appointed a sub-committee with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as the Chairman to prepare a memorandum regarding the demands of the States people in respect of the Federal scheme and to get the signatures of the masses in the Indian States in support.

The Convention also passed a condolence resolution touching the deaths of Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, late Secretary of the States Peoples Conference and Mr. Manilal Kothari.

Corporation Grant For Primary Education

Cut By Standing Committee Enforced

Mr. I. H. Taunton was complimented being the first Municipal Commissioner in the history of the Municipal Corporation to make provision in full for the grant as demanded by the Schools Committee for the primary education at the Municipal Corporation on Monday. The Standing Committee subsequently cut down the grant by Rs. 1,50,000 which the Municipal Corporation restored on Monday.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy moved to sanction Rs. 33,18,300 for primary education in the city as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. M. M. Killedar moved an amendment to increase the grant by Rs. 1,50,000 and also for another grant of Rs. 39,000 for medical inspection and dental clinic, the work to be carried on by the Schools Committee and not by the Health Department as recommended by the Standing Committee.

NO GRANT FOR D. D. CHAWLS.

Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap moved another amendment for an additional grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to open primary schools to serve the population residing in the Development Department Chawls in the city.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the amendment.

The Mayor, however, ruled this amendment out of order as a grant could not be earmarked for a specific purpose.

On Mr. Killedar's amendment there were several speakers who supported the increase in the grant. Mr. I. S. Patel, Mr. R. A. Gole and Mr. B. N. Karanjia, pleaded for the further grant in the nation-building department.

Dr. Malinibai Sukhtanker also supported the amendment and said if the grant was not increased the primary education in the city would suffer.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram complimented the Municipal Commissioner for being the first Municipal Commissioner to agree to the grant in full as demanded by the Schools Committee.

Dr. J. N. Choksy, Dr. P. G. Solanki and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the Standing Committee's recommendation in transferring the medical examination and the dental clinic to the Health Department.

ADDITIONAL GRANT.

The House agreed to the granting of the additional sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for primary education as asked for by Mr. Killedar in his amendment but threw out the other demand of retaining the present system of medical examination and dental clinic under the supervision of Schools Committee. They transferred these department under the control of Health Department.

The House then adjourned till to-day.

A motor lorry, passing along the Sion Road, knocked down two persons just opposite the Kingsway Police Station, killing one of the pedestrians on the spot on Monday evening. The name of the man was Mohommed Riza Sayed. The other is lying in the K.E.M. Hospital.

The Kingsway police are making inquiries

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ONE CRORE FOR RURAL UPLIFT

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Finance Minister is submitting a deficit budget on March 1

It is further understood that about one crore has been provided for rural uplift work.

While no special provision is being made for furtherance of jail reforms, the amount received by the economies effected in the various departments of jail will be utilised for this purpose and the amount accruing from sugar taxation is likely to make up the loss sustained by Government for the last few months under the head 'stamp revenue'.—United Press

A. I. C. C. OFFICE NOT TO BE SHIFTED

But Subhas To Have Camp Secretariat At Calcutta

HARIPURA, Feb. 14. (Congress Camp).

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's retirement from Presidentship of Congress brings again to forefront the question of head office of All-India Congress Committee. This problem did not exist as long as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was President as his own residence and "Swaraj Bhuvan" head office of A.I.C.C. happened to be Allahabad. In view of Sjt. Subhas Bose's election it is now considered that it be necessary to have camp Secretariat at Calcutta, while main office will continue to be at Allahabad.

Arrangements in this connection are expected to be discussed at this morning's meeting of the Working Committee.

It is understood Sjt. M. N. Roy, who is now in Bombay, is not attending Congress session in view of his present delicate state of health.

Vithalnagar is filling up rapidly, several delegates A.I.C.C. members and visitors having arrived to-day. A.P.

Madras Ministers For Haripura

MADRAS, February 14.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Mr. Raman Menon, Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Ramanathan, Ministers with three Parliamentary Secretaries left for Haripura this morning.

Besides the Ministers, who left for Haripura in the morning three others, Dr. Subbaroyan, Mr Prakasam, Mr. Gopal Reddy and Parliamentary Secretaries also left for Haripura to attend the Congress.

The Premier is not attending the Congress for reasons of health. —A. P.

Desh Sevikas Detect Pickpockets

HARIPURA, Feb. 14.

Five thousand people who have come from different parts of the district to witness the presidential procession were stranded at Vithalnager late at night owing to impossibility of securing conveyance for return journey.

Most of them who had arrived in course of to-day and yesterday were taking advantage of the holidays and found it to their cost that even despite best traffic facilities provided by the reception Committee, it was impossible to clear within a few hours passengers who had poured into the Nagar in course of two days.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Vigilance on part of volunteers and Desh Sevikas was rewarded by red-handed arrest to-day of five pickpockets who taking advantage of enormous crowds tried their art on upcountry villagers. Bangles, cloth and some cash were recovered from apprehended persons who have been handed over to police.

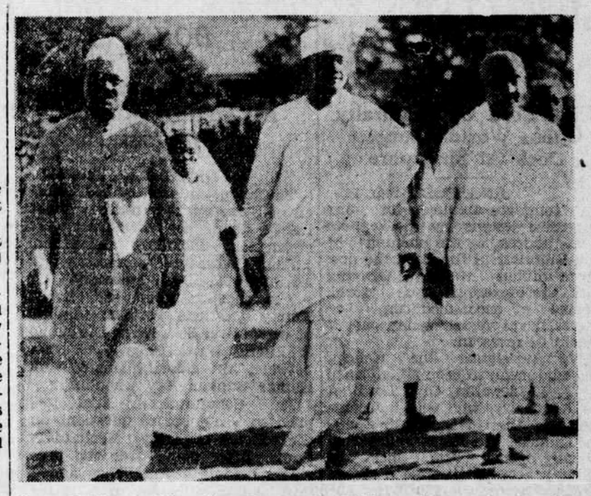
To those who got city feeling in Vithalnagar appearance of snakes reminded them that they were in village A small snake creeping among disarranged luggages of newly arrived press correspondents press tents set whole tent in furore but the snake was unwilling to take notice of newcomers and slowly made its way to a corner where it disappeared.

A telegraphist working in Vithalnagar Telegraph Office encountered a reptile in his quarters but the people around did short work of it.

BAN ON WEAPONS AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 14.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Lambrick, has issued orders preventing persons from carrying lathis, arms and other weapons. The order will remain in force for two days. Some boys of Haribhai Dewakarna High School left classes.—A. P.



Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, snapped with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Sardar Patel at Bardoli Ashram on Sunday morning.

Indo-Burma Financial Settlement

Committee's Interim Reports On Pensions And Debt Charges

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following communique has been issued:—

The first and second interim reports of the Committee for the Application of the Recommendations of the Indo-Burma Financial Settlement Tribunal are being published to-day. The final audited figures as on the date of separation are not yet available. The reports are therefore based on estimates framed by the Committee, the first in November 1936 and the second in November 1937. The final report of the Committee based on the final audited figures will be ready before the end of the current year. The payments to be made by the Government of Burma during 1937-38 and 1938-39 will be based on the second interim Report and any difference between those figures and the final figures will be adjusted later.

BURMA DEBTS TO INDIA

The Committee has now estimated the debt of Burma to India at Rs. 50.75 crores and the annuity required to redeem the principal and interest in 45 years at Rs. 2.25 crores.

In addition to the above annuity the Burma Government has to bear 7½ per cent. of the liability of the Government of India, in respect of central pensions in issue on the data of separation. The Tribunal recommended that this liability should be capitalised and discharged by an annual payment, decreasing by level decrement over a period of 20 years. In the first interim report the Committee gave a rough estimate of the capital value and of the amount to be paid by Burma in 1937-38. Later, however, it was found almost impossible to collect the data, in respect of thousands of pensioners, required by the Actuary to arrive at the accurate capital value. The Secretary of State for India, at the instance of the Governments of India and Burma, therefore decided that the liability should be discharged by annual payment of Burma of 7½ per cent. of the actual sum paid from Central Revenues in each year in respect of this category of pensions. The second interim report takes this decision into account. The amount payable by Government for Burma on this account is estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 75 lakhs, in 1938-39.

TRIBUNAL'S PROPOSALS

The Tribunal also recommended that:

(a) pensions commencing after the date of separation and earned in part by central service prior to separation, termed "part earned" pensions, should also be capitalised and that Burma's share of this should be 7½ per cent. and

(b) all civil and military buildings, stores and other miscellaneous assets, termed "dead" assets, held by the Central Government in India and Burma on the date of separation should be valued and taken into account in the distribution of assets and liabilities between the Government of India and Government of Burma.

The capitalisation of (a) was found impossible for the reasons given in the paragraph 3 above. No account of the "dead" assets is included in the published accounts of the Government of India and no accurate valuation could be arrived at except at the expense of an enormous amount of time and labour. Taking account of the order of magnitude of Burma's liability to India for (a) and comparing it with the order of magnitude of India's liability to Burma on account of (b) it was decided by the Secretary of State, at the instance of the two Governments, that these two elements, extremely difficult to compute, if not incommensurable, should be taken as cancelling one another.

All the other calculations in the reports of the Committee strictly follow the recommendations of the Tribunal.

BREACH OF BOYCOTT

Japanese Boat Brings Cloves To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, February 14.

The Japanese boat "Tottori Maru" has arrived here with 75 bags of cloves consigned to two merchants.

One of the merchants who is the consignee of 50 bags has taken delivery of the goods but the remainder has been landed at the jetty and no delivery has yet been taken of it.

The two consignments weigh about five and half tons.—A.P.

(Continued from Col 7)

the Indian Law in its application to both civil and criminal proceedings in conformity with English Law.

English Law provides for a contingency not recognised by the Indian Law, of the child being possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of his evidence and understanding the duty of speaking the truth but not understanding the nature of the oath. The proviso sought is inserted where the witness is a child under twelve years of age and the court or persons having authority to examine such witness is of opinion that he does not understand the nature of the oath or affirmation provisions of Secs 5 and 6 regarding the taking of the oath shall not apply, but in any such case the absence of oath or affirmation shall not render inadmissible any evidence given by such a witness, nor affect the obligation of the witness to state the truth.

SHRI PRAKASH'S OBJECTION.

Sir Henry Craik explained the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Shri Prakash suggested the raising of the age mentioned in the proviso from 12 to 16. He, however, was generally against all oaths because in his experience in law courts there was more lying than speaking the truth. Fifty years ago it would have been difficult to find a man in the countryside, who would speak an untruth and to-day it will be difficult to find a man who would speak the truth entirely because of the machinations of lawyers (laughter). Men in the countryside seemed convinced that if they spoke an untruth, after taking the oath no harm was done. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. M. S. Aney supported the motion and said that Mr. Shri Prakasha's observations should not be taken literally for they were illustration of saying that some amount of untruth was permissible in satire (Laughter).

Mr. B. D Pande supported the principles of the Bill.

After the motion was passed the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Central Assembly

Hunt For Funds For Provinces

GRIGG INTRODUCES STAMP DUTIES BILL

Commerce Secretary And Bajpai Heckled On Work Of Departmental Standing Committees

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

In the Assembly after the presentation of the Railway Budget, Mr. H. Dow moved that three non-official members be elected to the Standing Committee to advise on the subjects in Commerce Department.

Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar opposed the motion and complained that the existing Committee had not dealt with very important questions like trade negotiations with the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. Ayyangar asked that the personnel of the Committee should be enlarged.

Mr. H. Dow said that he did not agree that the Committee had not discussed important matters. He agreed that the most important matter considered by the Department was the Indo-British Trade Negotiations but a separate "ad hoc" Committee was already in existence to deal with this matter and it was, therefore, unnecessary to bring it before this Standing Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Sir G. S. Bajpai moved that three non-official members be elected to the Standing Committee to advise on the subjects other than the Indians Overseas and the Haj Pilgrimage, dealt by the Department of Education, Health and Lands.

Mr. Joshi asked whether this Committee met in the course of the year and what subjects had been dealt with.

Sir G. S Bajpai said that the Committee did not meet because more important questions of emigration and Haj Pilgrimage dealt in the Department were considered by two separate Committees.

Mr. M. S. Aney suggested that it should be the duty of the member in charge to publish an annual report of the activities of the Committee.

The motion was adopted.

Sir James Grigg introduced the bill to fix uniform rates for the levy of certain stamp duties throughout British India, impose for a period of two years stamp duty on cheques and formulate the principles in accordance with which net proceeds of the said duties shall be distributed among the Provinces.

The Finance Member called attention to a misprint in the percentages of the distribution of proceeds from the duty on cheques and said that the share of the Central Provinces and Berar should be 5 per cent instead of 2 as printed and that of Assam should be 2 instead of one as printed.

Sir James Grigg requested the members to correct the misprint now so that it might be unnecessary at a later stage to move formal amendments.

Stamp Duties Bill

The House agreed to Sir James Grigg's motion.

The bill to fix certain Stamp Duties in British India, which Sir James Grigg introduced in the Assembly to-day is for the purpose of giving effect to certain agreed conclusions reached at a recent conference of financial representatives with reference to Sec. 137 of the Government of India Act in certain respect of the stamp duties referred in item 57 of the Federal Legislative list.

The proposals fall in three parts:

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

(1) Inland bills of exchange. In accordance with a strong recommendation from the Reserve Bank of India and the unanimous opinion of Governments and commercial interests consulted, the duty on such bills of exchange of not more than one year's usance (and not payable on demand) is to be reduced to two annas per Rs. 1,000. The expression "inland" refers to bills, both drawn in British India and payable in British India.

OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR'S USANCE.

(2) Bills of landing and bills of exchange of more than one year's usance.

In the more important Provinces rates laid down in the stamp act have been enhanced by local legislation This is due to expire shortly in Bombay and Bengal and cannot be renewed as such because of the operation of Sec 143 (2) of the Government of India Act. The existing enhancements are not uniform but it is not difficult to fix suitable uniform rates based closely on the rates now prevailing in

Provinces, in which a great majority of the instruments affected are executed. In the case of bills of lading this leads to an enhancement of the rate from four annas, the rate laid down in the Indian Stamp Act, to eight annas, which is the rate now in force in Bombay and Bengal.

The duty on bills of exchange of more than one year's usance now depends on the Provincial rate for "bonds." For the purpose of introducing a uniform scale, the enhanced scale now in force in Bengal has been selected; this agrees very closely with the enhanced scales in force in Madras, Bombay, and Assam.

ON CHEQUES

(3) Cheques and bills of exchange payable on demand.

Duty on these (formerly one anna) was abolished by the Indian Finance Act 1927 in pursuance of the recommendation of the Currency Commission with the object of encouraging the habit of banking. It is now thought that this remission has had and is likely to have no appreciable effect on the development of banking and that the loss to revenue to Provinces has not been justified.

FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROVINCES.

Sec. 137 of the Government of India Act lays it down that the Stamp Duties mentioned in the Federal List shall be levied and collected by the Federation but their net proceeds except so far as they represent the proceeds attributable in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces shall be assigned to the Provinces and shall be distributed among them in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by an act of the Federal Legislatures.

INTERIM MEASURE.

It is proposed that the present measure (which admittedly is an interim one, pending new legislation covering all stamps in Federal List) that two principles of distribution shall be adopted namely:

(1) In respect of bills of exchange and bills of lading, which are at present liable to Stamp Duty (though rates will be to some extent varied) what may be called the "status quo" principle, that is, the duty if collected in the Governor's Province shall be retained by that Province and if collected in the Chief Commissioner's Province shall be Central Revenue and

(2) In respect of cheques, the duty on which will be a new tax, the principle which the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order 1936 applies to the disposal of Income-tax Revenue that is distribution in accordance of percentages prescribed in that order.

For the sake of convenience it is proposed that the proceeds of the duty on the bills of exchange payable on demand (the amount of which is not likely to be considerable) should be dealt in the same way as those of the duty on other bills of exchange, although this duty is also a new one. The proposed changes as far as they relate to cheques and bills of exchange payable on demand are to have force only for two years, before the expiry of which principles of distribution that are to be followed will have to be further considered.

PROVINCIAL PERCENTAGE.

Sir James Grigg's Bill is called the Stamp Duties Unification Bill of 1938 and contains eight clauses.

The Bill prescribes stamp duty on cheques, which shall be levied and collected on behalf of the Central Government in each Provinces, by the Provincial Government and the net proceeds in any financial year of the stamp duty on the cheques, except in so far as those proceeds represent the proceeds attributable to Chief Commissioners' Provinces, shall be distributed by the Central Government to Provinces as follows.

Madras 15 per cent, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, United Provinces 15, Punjab 10, Bihar 10, Central Provinces and Berar 5, Assam 2, N.W.F. 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

AMENDING OATHS ACT.

Sir Henry Craik moved reference to Select Committee the bill to further amend the Indian Oaths Act by insertion of a proviso to Sec. 5 of the Act so as to bring

(Continued In Col 5)

WAGE INCREASE FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

ing in Bombay City and in spinning only in Ahmedabad.

RECENT WAGE CUTS

The wage position in the industry has been dealt with at some length in Chapter 3 of the Committee's report and statistical tables showing the wage position in July 1937 compared with earlier dates for which data are available have been given. In arriving at their estimate of the wage cuts in the various centres, the Committee have relied mainly on the enquiries into wages made from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office, including the one relating to July 1937, provisional results of which have been made available to the Committee by the Commissioner of Labour. In this Chapter the Committee also refer to the cost of living index numbers compiled by the Bombay Labour Office. Those for Bombay and Ahmedabad show a rise of 7 to 8 points during 1937.

In Chapter 4 of their Report, the Committee examine in detail the various statistical indices of the trends in productive activity for the years 1936 and 1937. This examination points uniformly to a considerable upward movement during the year 1937. The statistics for the production of goods for the first eight months of 1937 show a monthly average which is in all centres higher than the monthly average for 1936 by more than 10 per cent. Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Bombay and dispatches of goods from Ahmedabad and Sholapur reveal continued increased activity for the whole of the year. Increased night shift working indicates an increased pressure of demand and the figures of exports and imports show expanding markets for the Indian industry and a decline in the strength of competitors.

FINANCIAL POSITION

In Chapter 5 of their report, the Committee have discussed in considerable detail the financial structure and position of the industry. The Committee do not find it possible to accept the consolidated financial statements furnished by the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad as revealing completely the true position of the industry in these centres. They consider that overcapitalization of some units and the heavy financial liabilities of a few others, make it difficult to obtain a true perspective from the consolidated statements. The Committee cite figures about expenditure incurred on renewals, repairs and re-equipment to show that these have been in progress even in the recent abnormal times. The Committee find that all through this period, sums which in the aggregate are fairly substantial, have been disbursed to shareholders and managing agents. The Committee examine at some length and give their own interpretation of "the scale of allowances" fixed by the Tariff Boards for determining a fair selling price; although they make it clear that they cannot accept the scale as a basis for their calculations. Lastly, they examine the claim of the industry to be assured of provision for depreciation at the rate of 4 and 4-1/2 per cent. of the gross block account and hold that while provision for depreciation is essential it need not be at the rate proposed, for a variety of reasons, the principal reason being that the industry itself in the past, when it had done well or individual concerns which made profits and paid dividends did not make provision on that scale. The Committee next assess on the basis of the Bombay consolidated balance sheet for the first half of 1937 the improvement in the financial position in that centre as compared to the previous year and find that betterment to the extent of nearly Rs. 56 lakhs has accrued for the year.

As the position during the second half of 1937 was better than the first, the Committee estimate the additional betterment, without allowing for the gain due to the fall in the price of cotton, at nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. They estimate that for Ahmedabad the betterment for the second half of 1937 would be approximately 2/5th of that secured in Bombay.

MARGIN OF PROFIT

In Chapter 6 of the Report, the Committee have discussed at some length the margin of profit left to the industry in view, especially, of the fall in the price of cotton. In their view the difference between the price of a unit of cotton on the one hand and a unit of cloth on the other, can under certain conditions be regarded as an index of the margin of profit in the cotton textile industry. They point out further that such an index could be regarded as a safe guide, particularly, for short term comparisons. After examining in detail the general condition of the Indian cotton market and the prices of cotton, both Indian and foreign, during recent years and months, the Committee think that it would be safe to assume that the average price level for Indian cottons for the year 1937-38 will be at least a fifth lower than that of two previous years. As regards foreign cottons, they think that it would be fair to estimate their average price level for this season as being about 15 per cent. lower than the level of the previous years. The Committee make it clear that these calculations do not represent statistical forecasts of price levels but that they are only estimates of the total advantage that the industry will obtain as a result of the cotton purchases of this season compared with previous seasons. The Committee have constructed a special composite weighted index number of the price of cloth on base 1933 equal to 100. This index number reveals no downward trend in cloth prices in recent months in spite of the great fall in the price of cotton. The data before the Committee lead them to the conclusion that cloth prices have so far in the current year been above the level of prices for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and it is unlikely that the average price obtained for cloth for the whole of the current season will be lower than the average for the two previous years.

The Committee's examination of the position as regards the purchasing power of the agriculturist shows that though the prices of the individual commodities may have fallen, no general decline in the prices of raw material is indicated and that Indian and world economic conditions do not suggest the possibility of such a decline.

When dealing with the question of the widening of the profit margin, the Committee come to the conclusion that in the year 1938 the only possible increments in cost elements other than cotton and wages would be, to a slight extent, in respect of stores and coal. Assuming that the price of cotton accounts for about half the total cost of production and calculating the widening of the margin on the basis of a 20 per cent. fall in the price of Indian cotton and 15 per cent. in the price of foreign cotton, the Committee find that for the Province as a whole, the average widening of the margin would be a little over 9.38 per cent. of the total cost of production. Reducing this percentage by 1.3 per cent for meeting the possible increase in other elements of cost, the Committee arrive at a net widening of the profit margin of 8 per cent.

WAGE RISE JUSTIFIED

In the Chapter dealing with conclusions and recommendations, the Committee first refer to the possible interpretations of the phrase "can be given" in the term of reference and come to the conclusion that it must be interpreted in the ordinary sense of trading conditions permitting the industry to give the increase. They point out that the structure of industrial costs is essentially not rigid, and that a considerable number of adjustments are always possible and being continually made. They hold that they would be discharging their responsibilities adequately if they considered whether there is an approach to normal trading conditions in the industry and, if these conditions showed an improvement warranting an increase, correlated the increase in wages to the extent of the improvement.

Having regard to the general progress of economic recovery, the Committee come to the conclusion that the present improvement in industry is not of a purely temporary nature and it is because of this reassuring position that they hold that it can well face the future in a spirit of confidence and can meet, out of the substantial betterment that has accrued and will continue to accrue for the greater part of the current year, additional charges of a reasonable magnitude for raising the wage level.

For purpose of recommending an increase in wages, the Committee not propose to entrench upon the movement due to normal trading conditions in the industry in 1937 and 1938. Immediately, it is only the surplus resulting from the fall in the price of cotton upon which they wish to draw. In order, further, that the industry may have time to adjust itself to the proposed increase in the annual wages Bill and that the additional burden may be without difficulty in subsequent years as well, they do suggest an increase to the extent not of the entire but of half the amount of this surplus. The Committee in arriving at the figure which would be available for disbursement by way of increase in wages have taken into consideration one contingent factor to which their attention has been drawn by Government, namely, the proposed legislation regarding sickness and old age benefits. They have allowed for four weeks' wages as the possible cost to the industry of this legislation during the year 1938 and 1939, on the basis of one week's wages in 1938 and three weeks' wages in 1939. Assuming the wages Bill to be 22.5 per cent of the total cost of production, they find that within the available surplus, an average increase of about 12 per cent. in wages can be given.

SLIDING SCALE OF INCREASE

In dealing with their recommendations, the Committee first of all explain that they have rejected the individual occupational approach because it is unusual in dealing with general questions of the wage level in the whole industry to complicate the issue by dealing separately with each occupation. The second alternative open to the Committee was to recommend that wages in the various centres and occupations should be increased by an over-all percentage. They have, however, avoided this course because in their view the need for relief is urgent in the case of the low paid workers. Accordingly, they have divided all the workers in the industry into five categories of earnings and have recommended a sliding scale of increase. In adopting the sliding scale, the Committee had two objects in view; firstly, to grant more relief to low paid employees and secondly to avoid accentuation of the disparities in wages that already exist between mill and mill.

Although the Committee have adopted the same schedule for the increase to be granted in the different categories and in the different centres, their recommendations as regards time-workers and piece workers are not the same. While in the case of both these types of workers the calculation of the increment will be based on earnings, the rate of increment for a time-worker will be based on the fixed time wage of full time-workers in a particular occupation and that of a piece-worker on his actual earnings. The Committee recommend increases in wages as shown in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Category of earnings	Rate of increase	Remarks
Below Rs. 13-8	.. 3 Annas in the Rupee	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 15-8 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 13-8 and below Rs. 25	.. 2½ do.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 28 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 25 and below Rs. 35	.. 2 do.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 39-4 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 35 and below Rs. 40	.. 1½ do.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 43 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 75	.. 1 do.	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive an increase in earnings of less than Rs. 3.
Rs. 75 and over	.. Nil.	

INCREASE IN WAGES BILL

In order to assess the increase in the wages bill, as a result of the increase recommended by the Committee in the three principal centres of the industry, the Committee have made certain calculations on the basis of the data contained in the Labour Office Wage Census Report of 1934. The Committee find that according to these calculations, the percentage increase in the annual wages bill as a result of the recommendations will be 9.0 per cent. for Ahmedabad, 11.9 per cent. for Bombay and 14.3 per cent. for Sholapur. The Committee are of opinion that on a balance of the considerations set forth in the report, the grading in the incidence of the wage increase between the various centres resulting from their recommendations, is fair and proper.

Copies of the Report may be obtained at the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, price annas 7.

EVEN THE STRONGEST STOMACH NEEDS FAIR TREATMENT

Some people treat their bodies worse than they would the drainage systems in their homes. They would hesitate to clean clogged outlet pipes with drastic solvents harmful even to iron and copper, yet they subject delicate digestive systems to the most brutal treatment. They allow them to become clogged and then clear away the waste material with the harshest purgative imaginable, doing untold damage to stomach and bowel linings and intestinal muscles.

Nature did not design our digestive organs to withstand such treatment, and the only way to relieve an over-taxed stomach and evacuate clogged bowels is to copy Nature's methods. Andrews Liver Salt produces a natural movement. It does not irritate the lining of the intestines as do harsh purgatives, for that is unnatural, harmful and habit-forming. Andrews cleanses by *osmosis*, temporarily increasing the water content of the lower bowel and inducing thorough, gentle evacuation.

Having, also, a stimulating effect on the liver, Andrews promotes a free flow of bile which in turn destroys any poisons that have accumulated in the waste. The system is toned up and an immediate improvement in general well-being follows.

Because it is so thorough and so safe, as well as pleasant to take, Andrews enjoys the largest sale of any effervescing salt in the world. You should take it regularly. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

INTERIM REPORT WELCOMED

B. P. C. C. Labour Sub-Committee's Statement On Textile Wages-Increase

The Jt. Secretaries of the Labour Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write in connection with the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee that the recommendations as regards the increases in wages made by the Enquiry Committee will convincingly demonstrate to the Textile Labour the genuine desire of the Congress Ministry and the Inquiry Committee to effectively serve the Textile Labour.

In view of the present conditions of the industry the recommendations made by the Committee are indeed in the interest of the Textile Labour. The Labour Committee feel confident that the Textile Labour will appreciate the approach made by the Inquiry Committee in their report to the most perplexing problem of wage-increase in Textile Labour.

The Report will demonstrate, if any demonstration is at all necessary the anxiety of the Congress Ministry to remove the grievances of the Labour as mentioned in the Congress Government's statement issued on 17th March, 1937.

We welcome the report with a hope that the Textile labourers will appreciate the Committee's recommendations, which to a certain extent follow the basis recommended by the Bombay Congress Labour Committee but with the object of getting their other grievances redressed, will strengthen the hands of the Congress Ministry by strengthening the Congress organisation.

DANGE WELCOMES INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Mr. S. A. Dange:—

I am delighted to see that the recommendations have been announced on the very morrow of the Great Textile Rally of Yesterday. I have had no time to read the summary as it has been sent out by the Director of Information.

The important part is, however, not the summary but schedule of increases that are tabulated at the end of the report.

The increases range from 18 to 6-1/4 per cent. may embrace almost all the process workers since everyone getting Rs. 75 or below gets something and those above nothing. Except for jobbers and certain skilled Jackard weavers there are very few workers earning above Rs. 75. The increases are graded according to categories of earnings. Though I have had no time to fix up the allotment of increases to each category of workers yet a cursory glance shows that the winding women, Doffer boys and the spinners get an increase of 15 per cent. That will embrace, I think, 25 per cent. of the workers.

ONE DEFECT

The most important and militant class that has made strike history is that of weavers. The two loom weavers might secure 8 to 12 per cent. roughly, unless their earnings are cut down by subterfuges. This increase may vary each month as the weavers may move up or down from one category of earnings to another. The allotment of increases according to categories where lower ones get a higher increase has one great defect, in that it does not satisfy the rationalised workers who will not get a lower increase because they appear in higher category but actually put in more work and therefore are entitled to larger increases.

The least I can say however is that the increases are such that if properly and immediately put into force according to the directions of the Government, by the millowners the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union can consider with profit the suggestion of postponing the contemplated general strike. The speedy recognition of the Union will help a great deal in the matter and the crisis can be averted.

A special issue of the "Kranti" is issued to-day (Tuesday) morning giving the workers' viewpoint on the Interim Report, on the lines of Mr. Dange's statement.

Muslim Leaguer Elected

JUBBULPORE, February 14.

The result of the Provincial Assembly by-election necessitated by the death of Mr. Majeedudeen Anmed, Congress M.L.A., was declared to-day by the Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division, when Mr. Wali Mohd. (Muslim League) was declared elected from the Saugor Narsinghpur Rural Mohammedan constituency defeating Moulvi Muhamad Chiragudin (Congress) by 2,770 to 460 votes.—A. P.

GAGANENDRANATH TAGORE DEAD

CALCUTTA, February 14.

The death occurred at 11-30 to-night of Mr. Gaganendranath Tagore, the well-known artist and a nephew of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, after a short illness at his Calcutta residence. He was aged 71.—A P.

FIRE ON CARGO STEAMER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

For nearly an hour fire brigades fought a fire which razed on a P. & O. cargo steamer s.s. 'Kidarpore" at the Alexandra Dock on Monday night.

The steamer is stated to be stored with cotton and general cargo. The steamer is bound for Karachi and is to leave on Tuesday. The first information was given to the Fire Brigade men at about 1 a.m The Fire Brigade men are still fighting the fire and one man from amongst them is stated to have been missing. Rigorous search is being conducted.

Further details of the fire of "Kidderpore" were revealed at 3-30 a.m. when the fire was extinguished. The fireman No. 13 an unlucky number was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition. He was standing on a natch when it gave way and he fell into the water. After two hours, firemen were able to rescue him. Damage is not known although it is stated to be considerable.

HINT TO VISITORS AT HARIPURA

HARIPURA, Feb. 14.

Sjt. Kanaiyalal N. Desai, General Secretary of the Haripura Congress Session, has issued a public statement through the "United Press", requesting the people coming to Vithalnagar to note down the number of their bus and to tell the driver of the bus at which particular Camp they would like to get down.—United Press Congress Special.

Interchange Of Post-Graduate Teachers To Be Tried

Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal regarding a scheme for interchanging University Post-Graduate teachers and other University teachers was adopted by the University Senate, at its annual meeting, which began on Monday at the Convocation Hall.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor presided.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi were present at the meeting for some time.

(Further Report in Next Issue.)

Special Concession For Congress

ON

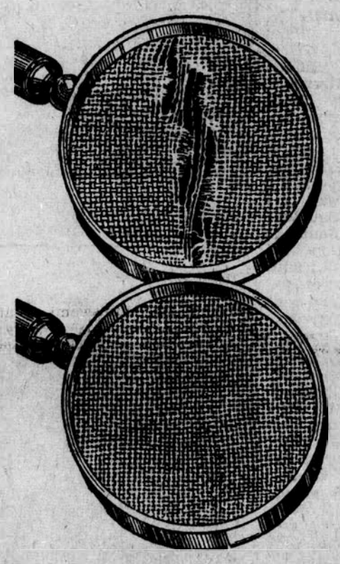
WOOLLEN OVER COATS, BLANKETS and RUGS

HOLDALS and LEATHER SUIT CASES

K. C. Marrott INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATER PROOFS.

DEPOT: HATTIA BUILDING, 207, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Not only are the pure, extra-soapy suds safe for washing clothes, they safeguard hands as well, keeping them soft and smooth always!



How you *save money* by using SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight's extra-soapy suds get *all* the dirt out without hard rubbing or beating. The safe gentle action of Sunlight cannot damage fabrics or fade colours. All your clothes last longer.

The top illustration is taken from an enlargement of a photograph showing the result of incorrect washing with inferior soap. Note the damaged fabric, the broken threads.

The bottom illustration (an enlargement from an actual photograph) shows the fabric correctly washed with Sunlight Soap. The fabric is still perfect. No torn threads. No damage of any kind.

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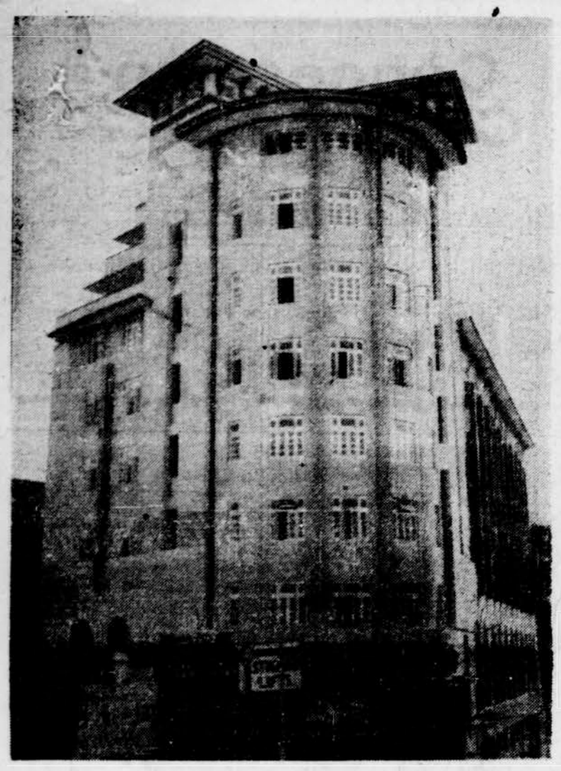

This new imposing edifice which will house the Bombay Cotton Exchange, is now nearing completion. It will be one of the tallest buildings in the city.

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Congress, greeting the crowds standing on the Rath at the start of the Presidential procession at Haripura on Sunday.

DESH SEVIKAS MARCHING AT THE VANGUARD OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S PROCESSION.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose having tea at the Bardoli Ashram

Congress volunteers carrying the National Flag in the vanguard of the Presidential procession at Haripura on Sunday.

Why Did Indian Batsmen Fail?

(Continued from Page 4.)

a resounding victory. However, that was not to be.

The visitors leave the shores with the happy thought that they have succeeded in concluding their tour with the "Test" honours in their favour. It may be that they have not been as successful as their predecessors, but they have always played the game on and off the field in the sporting spirit. They will, therefore, leave pleasant memories behind. I wish them a cordial farewell.

"INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE"

Merchant On Matches Against Tennyson's Eleven

Interviewed at the end of the match, Merchant said. "It has been a most interesting and instructive series of Test Matches. I feel it a great privilege to have been invited to captain the All-India team in this tour. Visitors had a very good side. With an eye to the future the Indian teams were selected from among the younger set of cricketers. We certainly learnt much from the "Test" matches. An especial feature of these matches has been the team spirit, spirit of co-operation and unity prevalent in All-Indian elevens that have played in this series. No Captain could have expected or received better support than what I did from those who played under me.

I congratulate Lord Tennyson and his men on their splendid victory in this match. They have been a very game and sporting side and although these were unofficial "Test" matches there never has been that grim atmosphere which so often characterises such games. One word about Umpiring Messrs. Birtwistle and Hassan Shah were Umpires in last two Test matches. They did their unenviable job to satisfaction of all concerned. I have always been in favour of having Indian umpires when games against touring sides are played in India. The object of the touring team is improve the game in India in all its aspects and umpiring, of course, is not the least important of these. I am sure if in future, Indian umpires are given greater chance to show their worth we shall find in India many who will come up to high standard shown by Messrs Hassan Shah and Birtwistle.—A.P.

TENNYSON'S TEAM

Farewell Banquet At Cricket Club Of India

The President, Committee and members of the Cricket Club of India gave a farewell banquet last night to Lord Tennyson and his team. There was a large and distinguished gathering which included members of the Indian team.

CHARANJIVA AND BOB EXTENDED

Interesting Tennis In Presidency Championships

Some hard and interesting Tennis was witnessed at the Hindu Gymkhana on Monday afternoon in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships. In the doubles match Tew and Mython found no difficulty in eliminating Bhandari and M. Rama Rau in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. N. Rama Rau had his own way in the initial set against Santook but in the second set Santook gave him a tough opposition but in the end N. Rama Rau with fine blend of defence and aggression annexed the set at 8—6.

BOB AND CHARANJIVA EXTENDED

The last match between Bob and Charanjiva, and Take and Santook provided some thrilling tennis. After annexing the first set easily at 6—4, they had to concede the second set to Take and Santook at 5—7, who really played a spirited tennis. In the third set Take and Santook fought tooth and nail till 4—4 but later Bob and Charanjiva exerted pressure and won the set at 6—4.

RESULTS

The following are results of matches played on Monday, 14th February, 1938:

J. E. Tew and C. L. Mytton beat M. Rama Rau and M. Bhandari. 6—2, 6—2

N. Rama Rau beat A. C. Santook 6—3, 8—6.

L. Brooke-Edwards beat M. A Sirur, 6—3, 6—1.

S. Narayan Rao beat M. N. Desai 6—1, 6—0.

E. V. Bobb beat O. Stevens. 6—1. 7—5

Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Miss S. J. Munsiff. 6—0. 6—0

R. V. Hattiangadi W.O "A" Player.

N. Rama Rau and S. Narayana Rao beat Muzzumdar and Gulam Ali. 6—2, 6—2.

D. Stilliard beat A. J. Wadia. 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. M. H. Kantawalla and R. R. Ruia W.O. "C" Pair.

E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva beat A. C. Santook and M. Take. 6—4. 5—7. 6—4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

COURT NO. 1. at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

B. T. Blake v. M. I. Lalji followed by H. L. Marshall v. A. K. Shivdasani, followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.) B. T. Blake and Partner v. H. N. Contractor and M. D. Petit.

COURT NO. 2, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

L. Brooke-Edwards v. F. F. Vakharia, followed by Mrs. M. H. Kantawalla v. Mrs. Footit followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.) L. Brooke-Edwards and Jimmy M. Mehta v. M. N. Desai and Partner.

COURT NO. 3, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Jimmy M. Mehta v. R. K. Sanghani followed by Miss S Mehta v. Miss Indu Natu, followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit v. Miss S. Mehta and Partner.

COURT NO. 4, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Mrs. Ednie v Miss A.V. Mehta followed by E. Padamji v. P. B. Sulakhe, followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Miss M. Dubash and Mrs. Ednie v. Miss T. Dias and Mrs. Captain.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT: Winner of (E. Padamji v. P. B. Sulakhe) v. N. S. Talwar.

ON THE PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

S. Narayan Rao v. P. Kolin.

PRESIDENCY PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1938

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

TENNIS COURT NO. 3, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

K. T. Jadhao (Western India Club, Poona) v. Sakharam Deoji (Y.M.C.A.), followed by Muthia Idaru (Poona Club, Poona) v Adam (Grant Medical College Gymkhana).

TENNIS COURT NO. 4 at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)

L. R. Shindhe (Lloyds Club, Poona) v. Mahomed Roufkhan (Baroda), followed by T. M. Malkom (Poona Club, Poona) v Babulal (Y.M.C.A. Bombay).

The following are results of matches played on February 14, 1938:

Fakira Bassap (Belgaum Club) beat Ramchandra (Y.M.C.A.), 6—1. 6—1.

Shandin (Government House Club) beat Danu Farande (Satara European Club) 6—1, 6—2.

F. A. Cup Draw

LONDON, Feb. 14.

F. A. Cup sixth round draw to be played on March 5:

Chesterfield or Tottenham v. Sunderland

Charlton or Aston Villa v. Manchester City.

Brentford v. Preston.

York v. Huddersfield.—Reuter.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF PRINCES CHAMBER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes was held in the Council House this morning under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Nawanagar. Among the members who attended were the Maharaja of Bikaner, Raja of Bilaspur, Raja of Dungarpur, Raja of Mandi and the Nawab of Sachin.

The meeting lasted till about 1 p.m. when various pending matters were discussed and will be resumed to-morrow. The last meeting of the Standing Committee of the Standing Committee will be held on Wednesday.

In the afternoon a meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers was held, which was attended by Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner), Major Pannikar (Patiala) Mir Maqbool Mahmood (The Punjab States) Mr. Nahibux (Bahawalpur) and Sardar D. K. Sen (Mandi).—A.P.

No Cess On Sugarcane Sold To Factories

PATNA, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Government have decided not to levy the proposed cess on sugarcane sold to factories this year.—A. P.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Andrews To Deliver Address

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The "Associated Press" understand that at the invitation of the Calcutta University, Mr. C. F. Andrews has agreed to deliver its Convocation address this year.—A.P.

TORTURE IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

peration by low prices, high taxes, grasping landlords, and grabbing usurers. It covers the case of mill-hands, who strike against low wages, long hours, nauseating slums and brutal foremen.

This watchdog keeps India in obedience not only to the King-Emperor, but to the owners of stocks and shares in Kensington, and Tunbridge Wells.

Above Control

"But all this," the reader may object, "is a tale of long ago. Isn't there full provincial autonomy today? Let the Indian Ministers put things straight."

I wish I could believe they have the power to do it. The constitutional position, after the Diehards at Westminster had done their worst, is a compromise.

It is true that for "law and order" Indian Ministers are nominally responsible. But any scheme that they may draft for the reorganisation or discipline of the provincial police force must receive the approval of the Governor.

Secondly, the special political police are under the Central Government and wholly beyond Ministers' control.

Lastly, they have no effective power over the superior European officers, the men who command the force, set its moral tone, and control the subordinate Indian officers.

They are recruited under the Secretary of State, and cannot be dismissed or disciplined by the Minister. They received under the Act what their spokesmen claimed —full "protection."

Indian Home Rule, such as it is, left what Mr. Lloyd George described as the "steel framework" of Empire solid and intact.

SUMMONS ON SPEAKER

Charge Of Abetting Wrongful Restraint: Pressman Files Plaint

Inspectors W. Beevers and A. Fraser of the Fort Police and the Hon. Sir Waltialingam Duraiswamy, the Speaker of the State Council, were charged in a plaint filed in the Police Court as a result of the representatives of the "Times of Ceylon" being kept out of the Press gallery at meeting of the State Council.

Mr. D. N. W. de Silva, of the staff of the "Times of Ceylon", who filed the plaint, charge the two Inspectors with wrongful restraint and the Speaker with abetment.

Mr. E. F. N. Gratiaen, instructed by Mr. G. T. Hale of Messrs. Julius and Creasy, appeared in support of the plaint.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. de Silva said that he was a representative of the "Times of Ceylon", Ltd., There was a public meeting of the State Council at 10 o'clock. He and the other representatives of the "Times of Ceylon" entered the building to report the proceedings of the meeting. They approached the Press gallery, which was always set apart for the representatives of the Press.

Just as he was about to enter the Press gallery Inspector Beever, the first accused, and Inspector Fraser, the second accused come up to him and the other representatives of the "Times of Ceylon". Inspector Beevers said that he had been instructed by the Speaker not to allow the representatives of the "Times of Ceylon" to enter the Press gallery and thereupon ordered him and the other representatives to leave the Press gallery and would not allow them to enter.

He charged the first and second accused with wrongful restraint, and the third accused, the Speaker, with abetment.

The Magistrate allowed summons on the accused for February 16.—"Ceylon Observer".

This Bungalow Business

George takes housekeeping (or rather, bungalow-keeping) very seriously. Prides himself on having the latest labour-saving ideas. Took me on a tour of inspection yesterday. It went like this: (Kitchen.) George: "See, I've got Shine-O for the servants—it's the newest thing for cleaning floors and sinks. Then there's Rubb-O; grand stuff for tableware and washing-up!" (Bathroom.) "Notice what a well-stocked shelf I've got? That's Bath-O; just add a little to the bath—it's wonderfully refreshing. And you should try my Face-O; grand for your skin after shaving!" (Bedroom.) "Of course, I always keep a bottle of Sting-O by the bed, in case I get bitten" and so on.

"Well," he said beamingly at the end of the tour, "pretty well stocked, aren't I?" "George," I said firmly, "it's a nice bungalow, but why fill it with about two hundred bottles too many? (Whisky excepted, of course.) One bottle of Scrubb's Ammonia would more or less run the house for you—do all the work of Sting-O and Bath-O & Co. at about one-eighth of the cost." "Ah, but does it clean crockery or remove stains from suits?" asked George, weakening. "It has at least ten other uses as well," I answered. George seized on his last straw: "Must be a new thing," he muttered. "Precisely fifty-eight years old," I replied cuttingly, "but I expect you've been going so hard for the latest that you haven't had time to know about a good old universal cleaner." Needless to say, George, in his usual wholesale fashion, now has at least two bottles in every room!

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PAIN
Instantly!
For
HEADACHES
NEURALGIA
TOOTHACHE
RHEUMATISM — COLDS — FEVER
If you suffer from headaches —can't sleep because of the pains of neuralgia, toothache or rheumatism.—If you have a cold or fever—take ANACIN—the amazing, quick acting preparation that is bringing instant, lasting relief to thousands. Doctors and dentists prescribe it.
Try ANACIN and see for yourself how quickly it relieves pain and suffering. ANACIN does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.
ANACIN is sold at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars in economical packages containing 12 tablets and envelope containing 2 tablets.
ANACIN
RELIABLE—EFFECTIVE

TIDE TURNS IN RAILWAY FINANCE

2 3/4 Crores Surplus Against Estimated 15 Lakhs

STILL NO FULL QUOTA PAID TO CENTRAL REVENUES

PLANS TO COUNTER MOTOR COMPETITION

Railway estimates presented by Sir Thomas Stewart in the Legislative Assembly and Sir Guthrie Russell in the Council of State yesterday forecast for 1937-38 a surplus of about 2 3/4 crores against a very small surplus of 15 Lakhs originally estimated, and for 1938-39 a surplus of about 2 1/2 crores.

Revised estimate of surplus on railways for 1937-38 exceeds the actual surplus of last year by 1-1/2 crores.

The improvement is due mainly to increase in traffic earnings. Total traffic receipts of State lines are expected to reach 94-1/4 crores—about 2-1/2 crores more than last year and 3-1/2 crores more than the original estimate. Total working expenses are a little over 62 crores including 12-1/2 crores for depreciation, or 1-1/3 crores more than last year.

Surplus of 2-3/4 crores will be paid to Central revenues. It will fall short of the full contribution by 1-1/2 crores. The balance in the depreciation fund will stand at a little under 19 crores.

Budget estimates for 1938-39 assumes traffic receipts of 94-1/4 crores—the same as in the current year. The fall in traffic earnings since December last and the present world conditions make it extremely difficult to estimate forward with any certainty and preclude a more optimistic outlook.

Total working expenses will amount to 62-1/2 crores and will be 1/2 crore more than in the current year. The increase is mainly due to increased cost of coal and other raw materials. Balance of depreciation fund at the end of the year will be a little over 24-3/4 crores.

The gross total works programme is 12-3/4 crores. Of this amount, about half a crore is proposed to be spent on Sind Right Bank feeder lines and Pithoro Tando Mithakhan Railway alluded to last year.

An extension is to be built to link up Khadro on the Mirpurkhas Khadro branch of the Jodhpur Railway with Nawabshah on the main line of the North Western Railway.

Track renewals account for 4 crores, bridge work for 3/4 crore, other structural works for 3 crores and rolling stock for 4-1/2 crores. Programme includes provision of about 2,800 general service wagons to meet increase in traffic demands, of which about 2,100 are broad gauge general service wagons to be added to the pool.

After making deductions totalling 1-3/4 crores from the above gross figure for certain credits and for reduction in stores balance and an allowance 1½ crores), based on past experience for unforeseen delays in the execution of works or in obtaining supplies, the net amount of the programme is 9-1/2 crores.

Inadequate Labour.

Referring to coal, Sir Thomas Stewart said that, apart from the increase in the cost, the question of adequacy of supply had been a source of great anxiety throughout the year.

Owing to acute shortage of labour in Raniganj and Jherria coalfields, Railways early in the year had to face serious depletion of stocks. Deliveries from market collieries were considerably in arrears.

The general position in regard to supplies threatened to be critical not only for railways but also for industry in general. To meet this emergency, Government had decided to increase substantially the output from State-owned collieries to relieve the embarrassment of railways and also to release market supplies for the industrial user.

Bus Competition.

After referring briefly to the action taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Railway Enquiry Committee presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgwood last cold weather, Sir Thomas Stewart alluded to road motor transport competition, and remarked that, with a view to creating additional traffic and winning back some of the passenger traffic which in recent years had been lost by railways to the roads, it had been decided to try rail cars on the North Western Railway where conditions appeared particularly favourable and, on a lesser scale, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

He also said that, as motor transport had come to stay and could, in certain circumstances, offer to the travelling public facilities and amenities which the railways did not, it had been decided to provide experimentally for road services complementary to the railway on the new road recently opened between headquarter towns of Lyallpur and Jhang Districts in the Punjab.

Conciliation Officer.

In regard to labour, he remarked that in this sphere, the maintenance of harmonious industrial relations was of cardinal importance, and it was necessary for railways, the largest individual employer of labour in India, to improve the machinery for the prevention of settlement of disputes.

The Government of India had, therefore, appointed, as an experimental measure, a Conciliation Officer at Calcutta, who would be concerned for the present with railways having their headquarters at that place. His duties would be first to establish and maintain contact with railway administrations and their employees, and secondly, in the event of any actual or threatened dispute between these parties, to endeavour to maintain or restore harmonious relations.

The intention was that, after the Conciliation Officer had completed his organisation, an Industrial Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of Sir Zahid Suhrawardy should be established to which the Conciliation Officer could refer disputes which he found himself unable to resolve. This Board would be charged with the duty of advising the Railway Board on the issues involved.

Referring to the popular error which regards railways as the relentless enemies of the development of other forms of transport, he made the position of railways and Government in this matter clear, and said, "Both the railways and the Government of India are no less alive than others to the economic advantages to themselves as to the community as a whole of a sane and orderly development of road systems and road transport.

They cannot for obvious reasons stand aside and watch the destruction through uneconomic competition of a national asset valued at over 750 crores: but they are at all times ready to cooperate in any scheme for the co-operation of transport facilities which is to the ultimate economic advantage of the community.

It was with a view to promote such co-ordination that the portfolio of Railways and Communications was created and, as first Member in charge of that portfolio, I wish to give the assurance that the endeavours of the departments within my charge will be directed towards that end".

RUSSELL'S SPEECH

Action On Railway Inquiry Committee's Report

Presenting the Railway Budget in the Council of State on Monday, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, said:-

In the previous years I have given figures to the House showing what dividends Railways would have paid on the assumption that they had been a private company. For the year 1932-33 the dividend payable would have been 2.8 per cent. This dividend has risen by progressive stages and for the year 1937-38 we estimate that we should have been in a position to declare a dividend of 4.3 per cent. and for the year 1938-39 we shall be in a position to declare a dividend of 4.2 per cent. This improved position is undoubtedly mainly due to the increased prosperity of the country. But the contribution of railways by a reduction of working expenses should not be lost sight of. The operating ratio including the contribution to the depreciation fund, operating ratio being the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts, will fall from 74.1 per cent. in 1932-33 to 65.9 per cent. in 1937-38, if our estimates prove correct. The figures for the operating ratio excluding depreciation will fall from 57.8 per cent. in 1932-33 to 52.6 per cent. estimated for 1937-38. It may be true that comparisons are odious, but they are very useful at times, and a comparison of these figures with similar figures for other railways throughout the world will show that Indian Railways have no need to be ashamed of themselves. This was actually acknowledged by the recent Railway Enquiry Committee.

RAILWAY INQUIRY AND AFTER

I think this would be an appropriate moment at which to make some reference to the Report of the Railway Enquiry Committee. There are some 100 important recommendations in the Report which deal with matters ranging from fencing of railway lines to the re-organisation of the Commercial Department on Railways and matters which involve large financial issues. The Council will not, there, expect me to deal with each of these recommendations in detail; if I did, I am afraid we would be committed to an all-night sitting. I therefore, propose to deal with the Report in egneral terms. But in doing this I wish to assure the Council that I have no desire to burke the issue. The Railway Board have prepared a statement showing the action which has been taken on majority of the recommendations of the Committee and a copy of this will be placed in the Library of the House. This statement will be supplemented from time to time with further statements dealing with the results of our investigations and the action taken on the remaining recommendations with which so far, it has been possible to deal fully.

JOB ANALYSIS

Without implying any disrespect to the Committee, I would like to make it clear that action had already been taken on many of the recommendations of the Report, either as the result of the efforts of railway administrations themselves, or as a result of the recommendations of the Pope Committee. In fact, the Railway Enquiry Committee Report reinforces in many instances action already taken by Railways on their own initiative or on the recommendations of the Pope Committee. It may be of interest to Honourable Members to know that our certified savings due to the work done by "job analysis" on Railways are upto the end of 1936-37 Rs. 1-3/4 crores and the cost of the machinery involved Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs. One of the main recommendations of the Railway Enquiry Committee is that we should expand our job analysis machinery brought into operation as a result of the Pope Committee recommendations. This is necessary as it is quite clear that a very large number of the recommendations under consideration involve prior examination before a final decision can be arrived at as to their feasibility.

WAR ON CORRUPTION

The Report devotes a considerable amount of attention to the question of the incivility of the staff and corruption. I know that all railways have tried experiments and are doing their utmost to root out these two evils. But to root them out entirely requires the co-operation of the general public.

PREVENTION OF DISPUTES

One other matter of interest which I would like to mention is the setting up of additional machinery for the prevention of disputes on railways. The question had been under consideration for some time and has been examined in the light of the observations and recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour and the views expressed by the All India Railwaymen's Federation. A Conciliation Officer has been appointed with headquarters at Calcutta, as an experimental measure for a period of one year in the first instance. His duties will be to establish contact with the administrations of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways and the Company-managed Railways having their headquarters at Calcutta, who have been invited to avail themselves of his services, with the trade unions catering for employees of these railways and with Area Committees, Workshop Staff Committees, Welfare Committees, Railway Councils and any other bodies directly concerned in relations between the administration and their employees. The Conciliation Officer will be responsible, in connection with any actual or threatened trade disputes, for endeavouring to bring the parties to a settlement and will at other times, use his good offices to maintain harmonious relations. When the Conciliation Officer has organised his work the Government of India propose to set up an Industrial Advisory Board which will consist of a Chairman and two members who will be selected by the Chairman as occasion requires from panels appointed by the Government of India. The Industrial Advisory Board will deal with any disputes referred to it by the Conciliation Officer. Their decision would normally take the form of a report to the Railway Board or the Agent of the railway concerned, with recommendations where necessary, copies of the findings being supplied to both parties. Sir Zahid Suhrawardy has agreed to serve as Chairman of the Board and Lt-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, M.C., R.E., until recently Supervisor of Railway Labour, has been selected and appointed as Conciliation Officer. Lt.-Col. Wagstaff took over charge of his duties as Conciliation Officer from 6th December, 1937.

As will be clear from the division of expenditure between Capital and the Depreciation Fund, we are again concentrating on the rehabilitation of our assets and the keeping of our property in order. A considerable sum, about Rs. 3/4 of a crore, is being spent on the renewal of bridges, an essential item of expenditure if we are to meet the needs of traffic.

We have also not lost sight of the necessity of providing additional amenities for passengers, mostly our tnird class passengers, and on this we are spending about Rs. 21 lakhs.

Put shortly our Capital and Depreciation Fund programme may be divided roughly into the following main heads:—

	Rs.
Track renewals	4 crores.
Bridge works	3/4 crore.
Other structural works (including Rs. 23 lakhs for reconstruction works at Quetta)	3 crores.
Rolling Stock	4½ crores.

Railway Budget At A Glance

(In lakhs of rupees).

	Accounts, 1936-'37.	Revised estimate, 1937-'38.	Budget estimate. 1938-39.
Gross traffic receipts (deducting refunds)—			
State lines	91,79	94,25	94,25
Total working expenses (including depreciation)—			
State lines	60,73	62,11	62,55
A—Net traffic receipts (State lines)	31,06	32,14	31,70
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Total miscellaneous receipts	1,02	1,24	1,46
Total miscellaneous expenditure	1,24	1,31	1,29
B—Net miscellaneous receipts	— 22	— 7	17
Net railway revenue (A+B)	30,84	32,07	31,87
Interest charges	29,39	29,24	29,31
Surplus	1,45	2,83	2,56

The Burma Railways have been separated from 1st April, 1937 and, for proper comparison, the figures for 1936-'37 have been recast after excluding those railways.

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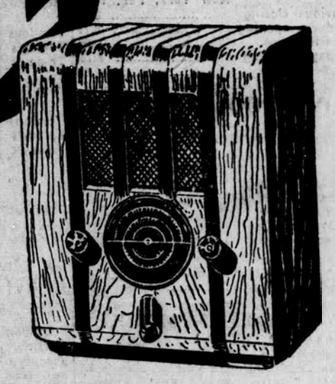

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SCOTT'S Emulsion is a natural body-builder, forming flesh and bone and laying the foundations of sturdy and vigorous health.
YOUR CHILD WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT
When growing children are thin, weak and ailing....
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TO become sturdy and strong your child should have SCOTT'S Emulsion, the wonderful body-builder for growing children. There is nothing like it for building strong bones and teeth and firm flesh; children who are thin and lacking in vitality respond to it immediately and in a remarkably short time put on weight, gain sturdy health and strength.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is not a preparation of manufactured chemicals, but is a natural strength-builder which Doctors have been recommending for over 60 years.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Lack Of Support In Sterling Dollar

IRREGULAR FLUCTUATIONS IN FRANC

March Liquidation In Wheat

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Sentiment bright due to firmer New Orleans advices coupled with pronounced scarcity of contracts contributed to inspire cheerful session. Price movements were higher.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Opened steady. Sterling Dollar later eased sharply on lack of support but later tended to advance. Franc showed tendency to ease but moved in erratic fluctuations However, business was slack.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened with week-end liquidation Undertone easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices advanced fractionally on better outside feeling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	8.71
To-day's opening	8.77
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.92
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.94
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 175-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 14.

New York cotton bright sentiment in Liverpool cotton market due to firmer New Orleans advices coupled with pronounced scarcity of contracts contributed to inspire cheerful session in the New York cotton market where price movements were higher with fairly good business transactions.

Session opened trading in March option at 8.77 i.e. six points higher than previous closing later prices tended to rise still further touching 8.78 later there was fair speculative buying and covering and prices contrived to advance further to 8.80

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (closed) 8.78/8.77
May (closed) 8.89/8.89
July (closed) 8.96/8.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 14

January (4.91) 4.93
March (4.86) 4.89
January (6.99) 6.96
March (7.10) 7.09

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Cotton market opened easy on lack of trade incentive and further declined on reports of increased arrivals interior and hedging rallied on better Liverpool traders awaiting senate vote on Farm Bill and Washington development closed steady with Broach April/May at Rs 175/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 14.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Peko higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

New Crop (18 5/8 sellers) 18 11/16 sellers.
Dundee January (£21) £21
Lightning January (£20) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7/ sellers) 6 15/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/8 paid sellers) 7 1/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 3/ sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened March 90 3/4 May 89 7/8 July 89 5/8 market was easy at opening weekend decline in Winnipeg markets offsetting reduction in Port Stocks prices then fluctuated narrowly and market was featureless apart from little liquidation in March.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago Feb. 14.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet with May 0.94 3/8. Prices later advanced fractionally on better feeling and covering caused by encouraging Liverpool advices latest 0.94 1/2.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	5.02 1/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/16
To-day's closing	5.02 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	5.01.97
To-day's opening	5.02.05
To-day's closing	5.02.50

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 14.

Previous closing	151.50
To-day's opening	151.50
To-day's closing	152.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 14.

London exchanges opened steady with sterling quoted at 5.02.05 and eased sharply to 5.01.87 on lack of support but later tended to advance touching 5.01.82 where no further movements were recorded.

Franc opened 151.50 and improved to 152.12 where it showed tendency to ease but moved erratically business was slack.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.440) 11.482
New York on Bombay (37.96) 37.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.35) 95.34
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£179 1/4 buyers £179 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) £180 1/4 buyers £180 1/2 sellers steady.

Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers Steady) £14 3/4 buyers £14 7/8 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £43) £42 to £43

SILVER CABLES

London, Feb. 14.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators bought and sold market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 14.

Spot	(20 3/16d.) 20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 14.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-9.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Rs	a.	p
5-30 p.m. quotations:—			
Wheat May	4	11	9
Wheat September	4	12	0
Linseed May	7	9	9
Linseed September	7	12	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Rs	a.	p.
1 p.m quotation—			
Silver ready	49	14	0
Silver Magh	49	14	0
Silver Fagan	50	10	0
Gold ready	34	7	9
Gold Magh	34	7	9
Gold Fagan	34	7	3
Sovereign	22	7	0

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was closed finally at Rs. 98-13-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 14.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 99 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 14. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-58 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 3/4) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 14.

London Stock Exchange displayed colourless session with very slack business Giltedged securities unimportant 3 1/2 per cent quoted at 93-1.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 5/8) £108 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£79) £78 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-6) 13
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 55-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) 4 1/8
Musical Industries (14-1 1/2) 13-9
Princhin Johnson (34) 34
Imperial Chemical (32-7 1/2) 32-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 64-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£36) £36
Dunlop Rubber (32) 32
Unilever Ordinary (37-3) 37-3
Ford Motors (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£66 1/2) £66 3/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-3) 105
Carreas 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 140
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21) 21
Distillers (100) 100-9
Bredfords Dyers (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-9) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-4 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49) dol 49
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45) 45
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-9) 19-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (30) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 25-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (49-1 1/2) 48-9
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tinto. (£16 1/2) £17
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 59 4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (85-3) 85-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (95) 95-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (35) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (76-3) 76-3
Burma Oil (110-7 1/2) 111-3
Mexican Eagle (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Royal Dutch (39 1/8) 39 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 14.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 3/8) dol 54 1/2
General Motors (dol 34 3/4) dol 34 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 3/8

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Rs	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	10	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	10	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	settlement		
Rates at 5 p.m.	7	9	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Buyers Maintain Cautious Attitude

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

On the Stock Exchange with the buyers still maintaining a cautious attitude, business was again small and the majority of movements was towards lower levels Home rails weakened on reports that employees will submit fresh wage demands. Internationals and oils were firmly held. The Continent inquired for the latter.

Commodities were featureless

On Foreign Exchanges, the American dollar eased on selling from New York due to inflationary fears.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Jutes ruled steady but unchanged and business reporte was on a very limited scale. Coals were rather dull and inactive. Teas were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section apart from a scattered enquiry for its chief was nothing fresh to report. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 102/12 three and a half per cent paper 98/11; three per cent paper 90/6 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/7 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/9, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 102/8.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 118.

Cottons:—Benares 1/2; Muir Mills pref 65.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/11; Churulia 1/11; Dhemomian 12/2; Lakurka 10/14; Nazira 9; Talcher 1/8; Burrakur 14/10; Deoli 7; East Indian 22/11; Mundulpoor 8/6; Para Ea 1/3; Union 20/4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 395; Agarpara 16; Barnagore 128; Craig annas 11; Ft. William 209/8, Howrah 46/4; Hukumchand 7/9; do pref 95; India 295; Kamarhatty ord. 455; National 21; Nuddea 40; Presidency 3/15; Adamjee 10/12, Bally 178/8; Birla 16/10; Empire pref 141 small lot; Gourepore pref 131 Naihati 304; do pref 136.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/4; Consolidated tin 5/8; Indian copper 2/6; Rhodesia copper 1/14; Calmaia cement ord. 8/4; do pref 2/9; do pref 88; Franc Ross 5/6; Agra electric 144 small lot cum div; Benares electric 14/4 small lot; Bengal telephone pref 14/4; Jubbulpore electric 12/8, small lot, Arthur Butler ord 12/12; Britannia building and iron 6, Hukumchand electric ord. 10/6; do defd 2/12; Indian iron 29/9; Indian Malleable Casting ord 6; Marshalls 1/6; Steel Corporation ord 5/15 do pref 8; Associated Hotel ord 3/3; B.I.C. (B.I. Corporation ord 3/9; do pref 153/8; Calcutta Safe Deposit 4/12; Indian cables 12; Indian National Airways pref ord 7/12; James Wright pref 50/12 Rohtas Industries ord 20/8 small lots, Spence Hotel 3/4; Moola Oil 1/8; India paper pulp 115; Titaghur paper pulp 115; Titaghur paper pref ord 4; Borooah timber 13/8; Buland 9/4; Carew and C., 13; Raza 10.

Teas:—Basmatia 9/4; Daurecherra 10/10; Patrakola 900; Tengpani 16.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/2, four per cent 1937/47; Hukumchand jute second mortgage 101/8 small lot.—A. P.

RECORD IN EIGHT YEARS

Britain's Overseas Trade Figures For January

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The latest overseas trade figures have recorded the highest totals both in imports and exports for any January for eight years. The aggregate is twelve millions less than in December but eleven millions above that of last January. The imports amounted to 85 millions and exports to 41 millions, compared with 94 millions and 44 millions respectively in December and 76 millions and 39 millions last January.

LANCASHIRE WANTS LESSER IMPORT DUTY

LONDON, Feb. 14.

References to Anglo Indian trade negotiations were made by Sir Edward Rhodes, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber's annual meeting.

There had been, he said a further decline of 60 million yards of cotton exports to India. This was a reminder of the anxiety, with which Lancashire was awaiting the outcome of the trade negotiations and the fact that unless better treatment is secured as a result of the negotiations, the Lancashire trade with India would inevitably decline further. It was to be hoped therefore, that India would considerably reduce the import duties on British textiles. Otherwise there was sure to be an urgent demand on the part of the British exporters that the privileges granted by Britain for India's cotton and textiles should be reviewed.—Reuter

Socialists' Executive

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

The Congress Socialist Party Executive meets at Vithalnagar on February 15 and will it is understood, consider the different resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Wardha and also the resolutions to be moved by the Socialist members of the A. I. C. C. at the Subjects Committee.—United Press Special.

WORKING HOURS IN JUTE MILLS

Calcutta, Feb. 11.

JUTE.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nagavati and Co., have received the following report:—

There was a healthier feeling in Jute shares on rumours of a likelihood of a speedy settlement of the thorny question of working hours between the two contending factors in the Jute industry. Though the agreement is inevitable, we feel it will take some time before the present impasse revolves itself. From an investors point of view the present prices of Jute shares are sufficiently low to attract investment. From a speculative point of view they are the more attractive as prices will rapidly appreciate so long the atmosphere is surcharged with a reasonable possibility of a new working agreement in the Jute Mill industry. We feel investors should take time by the forelock and pick up the sound investment shares such as Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Goureport, Anglo-India, Dalhousie, Delta, Belvedere. The speculative Counter Howrah presented an animated appearance towards the close of the period under review. It was quoted at 46/8. Kamarhatty and other investment shares were in request and quotations were up by 10 to 15 points on Thursday evening but the sellers were reserved. Friday was a holiday Anglo-India came to business at 302/8, Kamarhatty at 455, Kanknarrah at 360. India Jute at 290, Bally were quoted at 172, Baranagore at 130, Fort William 205, Nuddea at 40, National 21, Clive 20/12, Adamjee 10/8, Agarpara 16, Birla 17, Hukumchand 8, Presidency 3/12, Reliance 57, Auckland 160, Dalhousie 305, Standard 240.

COAL.

Very little change occurred in Coal share but the undertone kept quite steady. Equitable changed hands in fair numbers at around 36/12, Bokaro-Ramgarh 16/12, Burrakar 14/12, Hurriladih 15/6, Dhemo-Main 11/3, New Beerbheem 19/4, West Jamuria 31, Mundulpore 8/4, Katras-Jherria 21/8, Raneegunj 34/12, Bhulanbarree 9/4, Lakurka 10/12. Bengal were done at 325.

COTTON.

Amongst Cotton Mill issues Dunbar were unaltered at 155 Cawnpore Textiles at 3/8, Kesoram at 6/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business in the leading counters was on a narrow scale. Indian Iron and Steel were a weak spot price at one time being dragged down to 28/8 but subsequently recovered to 30/6 to close at 29/14. The prices fluctuations in these shares are very erratic and it has become extremely difficult to form any definite opinion on price movements as so many factors at present govern the trend in these shares. The bearish mentality still persists any weak factor in foreign markets is sufficient to depress the price in Indian Iron and Steel shares. The deback in Bombay market, London and American weak advices in steel shares are made a handle to sag the price. It passes o.es comprehension to see Indian Iron quoted below 30, in view of the clarifying situation exposed by the responsible quarters of this concern. The price movements of Indian Iron Steel shares favourably or adversely affect other section so operators are naturally shy to plunge into other attractive propositions before this iron position is definitely settled. Other engineering group shares are easier in wake of erratic movements of Iron and Steel prices. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord hovered round Rs. 6, Brittania Building and Iron were marked at 5/10, Hukumchand Steel ord. at 2/10, Kumardhubi ord. at 2/10, Marshalls 1/4, Saran Engineering at 5/8. In minings, Burma Corporation were weak at 7/5 cd., Consolidated Tin were priced at 5/8, Indian Copper at 2/6, Rhodesian Copper at 1/12, Tavoy Tin at 2/12, B. B. Petroleum at 3/13, B. Ceylon Corporation at 6/14. Dalmia Cement ord. were priced at Rs. 8, Defd. at 2/6, Pref. at 89. B. I. C. ord. were a shade easier at 3/7, Indian cables were done at 12, Midnapore Zemindary were priced at 80, India General Navigation were recorded at 107, Indian National Airways Prefd. ord. at 6/12, Indian Paper Pulp at 117, Titaghur Prefd ord. were crossed at 4/2, "B" ord. done at 14/12. In sugar section in absence of buying inquiry prices were practically unchanged Balarampore done at 9/8, Carew 12/16, Murree Brewery 13/14, Imperial fully paid were in request at around 1568, Cont: at 380 Bengal Telephone ord, were priced at 19/6. Reserve Bank receding to 116/8 firmed up to 118.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:

6th week (ended 11th February)

1936	11,145,700
1937	12,004,900
1938	13,906,000

Total for 6 weeks (1st January to date)

1936	65,262,000
1937	70,047,600
1938	85,528,300

Jailed For Infringement Of Ban

LUCKNOW, February 14.

Nazirkhan Muhammad Khan, who slaughtered a cow in Zahidabad, Gorakhpur, yesterday despite the Government ban was tried the same evening and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Of the 300 arrested including four "Dictators". 40 youths and old men have been let off by the authorities

Over 50 arrests are reported from Hargaon, in Sitapur District, in connection with the communal rioting on Februrary 12.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Scindia S N s.s. Jalamohan of 3146 reg tons Capt F R Cranby arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 4876 reg tons Capt T E Daniel arrived from Yokohama via Osaka Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Hatepara of 4893 reg tons Capt J C Hornor arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

L Edwards s.s. Meliskerk of 3745 reg tons Capt B Brown arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Rotterdam Portsaid Suez Port Sudan and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

K Nixon s.s. City of Durban of 3671 reg tons Capt R Walemsley arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder with general cargo.

SAILED

Indo Burma Petroleum s.s. Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons Capt T A Goodbody sailed for Calcutta via Rangoon with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Haresfield of 3212 reg tons Capt I Mackenzie sailed for Navlakhi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with same bottom cargo

A I Oil s.s. British Chemist of 4126 reg tons Capt R W Thoburn sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 14-2-38.

S S Conte Rosso (LT) for Europe and American Ports

S S Fusijama (LT) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Kidderpore (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo Penang Sydney Melbourne Fiji via Singapore and Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb. 14.

1 Hakodate Maru 3226 Singapore 15-2 N Y Kaisha
2 Warfield 3266 London 16-2 M M
3 Fusijama 3907 Colombo 15-2 L Triestino
4 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 15-2 M M
5 Tymeric 3178 Calcutta 17-2 T Morrison
6 Dalbenare 6720 Karachi 19-2 K Nixon
7 Meliskerk 3745 NF NF L Edwards
8 Burdwan 2879 NF NF M M
9 City of Keelung 3139 Port Okha 16-2 K Nixon
10 Kenya 4646 Durban 16-2 M M
14 Westmoor 2339 Liverpool 19-2 Anchor Line Ltd.
15 Wildenfels 3794 Antwerp 18-2 L Edward
16 Viceroy of India 10027 London 19-2 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Victoria Marie 882 Karachi 14-2 Merchant S N
2 Hatimuri 4168 Calcutta 15-2 M M
3 Baroda 1889 P Gulf 16-2 M M
4 Vaana 2026 Busra 17-2 M M
5 Aegeon 3208 Port Said for Orders 17-2 L Dreyfus
7 Clan Macindoe 2775 Porebunder 15-2 J Finlay
10/11 Toyooka Maru 4388 Karachi 16-2 N Y Kaisha

Prince's Dock

A Oostacappelle 348 M Coast 14-2 Merchant S N
B Jalavihar 3381 NF NF Scindia S N
M Netravati 699 N F. N F. B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Naldera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N
Manela 17-2-38 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 26-2-38 K Nixon
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Brauenfels 20-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 14-2-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards
Taiwan 17-2-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 17-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 17-2-38 Volkart Bros.
Reliance 1/-2-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 13-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Ozarda 17-2-38 M M
Gambhira 14-2-38 M M
Vasna 12-2-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 20-2-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalmohan 13-2-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 14-2-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 27-2-38 M M
Sirca 14-2-38 M M
Tanfield 16-2-38 M M
Bamora 26-2-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 17-2-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Burdwan 15-2-38 M M
Viceroy of India 18-2-38 P and O S N
Warfield 18-2-38 M M
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaeden 12-3-38 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
Westmoor 19-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Keelung 16-2-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

President Garfield 18-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Wildenfels 18-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk NF L Edwards
Frauenfels 16-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Naldera 17-2-38 P and O
Hakodate Maru 13-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Fusijama 15-2-38 Triestino
Toyooka Maru 1-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FOR LOS ANGELS

Hoegh Transporter 17-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR BASRA

Baroda 16-2-38 M M
Vasna 17-2-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Tairea 2-3-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaganga 12-2-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Hatimura, N F M M

FOR KARACHI

Kidderpore 15-2-38 M M
Vita 19-2-38 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Warfield 10-2-38
S S Vita boats 11-2-38
S S Janaki. 11-2-38
S S Antonicka Costa 12-2-38
S S City of Elwood 11-2-38
S S Kalavati 12-2-38
S S Strathmore (boats) 12-2-38
S S Cathay 14-2-38
S S Haresfield 12-2-38
S S Hatimura 14-2-38
S S Baroda 14-2-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 55 bags fish bones N P Master; 3555 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 20 ahgs chutney T Nowroji; 1201 bags gr nut kernel M Bhuta; 12 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 83 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 161 bags gr nut in shell T Popatbhai.

S S Warfield for London: 104 dms castor oil Bombay Shipping Agency; 203 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 100 dms castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg.; 1055 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad 1375 bags g nut oil cake P Surchand; 90 bags dhil seed B Balwant; 124 bags gr nuts B Balwant; 43 bales cotton rags Jani; 117 bags buffalo pickers N A Geria.

For Hull: 292 bags gr nuts G Gokalchand; 77 bags kang gram A Virji.

For Antwerp: 116 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 42 bales raw cotton A Podar; 2400 bags myrabollam M Chunilal.

S S City of Beneras for Liverpool: 468 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 60 bags linseed oil cake F H Shariff; 4480 bags gr nut oil cake K Dewchand; 180 bags g nut kernels G Gokalchand; 186 bags gr nut kernels Ramvalbah.

For Glasgow: 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 67 bags gr nut kernel K M Natho; 2011 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 62 bags gr nut kernel G Gokalchand; 5835 bags linseed K Devchand, 62 bags gr nut kernels Ramvalbah; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassa.

For Marseilles: 25 bales cotton waste C Jairam.

S S Windfells for Hamburg: 50 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 70 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 19 bales buffalo hides D Abraham; 8 bales cow hides D Abraham; 50 bags gum E Vallimohmed.

For Rotterdam: 58 bags kang grain F Gokalchand; 700 bags gr nut cake Bomanji Baji.

S S Conte Rosso for Trieste: 133 bags gum S Khetsey; 70 bags gum E Vallimohmed; 275 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton.

S S West Moor for Liverpool: 50 bales raw wool B Harbham; 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam, 1000 bags gr nut cake H Manilal; 3988 bags gr nut cake The Cotton Agents; 616 bags myrabollam P Mathradas 50 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton waste clean T Laxmidas; 15 bales raw cotton G M Vyas.

S S City of Keelung for Dunkerk: 62 bags mustard seeds G Gokalchand; 25 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam; 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 2453 bags crushed bones Craft Mody; 4000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 105 bales raw cotton Suleman; 49 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 474 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji, 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally, 200 bales raw cotton Pehalvi Cotton; 878 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 1500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 127 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 158 bales raw cotton A Podar

For Osaka: 480 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Jalaganga Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Moulmein: 23538 bags rice 9395 pcs teak scantling; 1282 pcs teak posts; 7129 pcs teak planks; 132 pcs teak squares; 300 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon: 11548 bags rice.

From Calicut: 314 bags cocoanuts, 52 jottas coir rope

From Cochin: 878 bdls coir yarn; 101 bdls coir rope; 325 bags cocoanuts; 67 logs matchwood

From Penang: 1046 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore: 201 bags black pepper.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind Agent M Mackenzie from London: 21 cases bacon,

From Alexandria: 200 bales cotton

From Copenhagen: 105 cases beer.

From Zurich: 41 cases art silk eanbd cotton goods

From Marseilles: 75 cases vermouth; 105 cases brandy; 77 cases chemicals.

From Paris: 102 cases medicines.

Farm Bill To Be Passed By U. S. Senate

ANY RISE IN COTTON TO MEET INCREASED SELLING

BOMBAY: February 14.

The Farm Bill will be passed to-day by the U. S. Senate at 3-30 p.m.

The first attempt to have the Farm Bill returned to the Conference Committee on a point of order that the confrerees had exceeded their authority, failed when the Vice-President Garner, ruled against it.

A subsequent motion to over-ride this ruling was tabled and lost on a roll-call vote. The point of order was raised in connection with the Dairy Amendment. The Roll-call vote was 48 to 31.

Subsequently the Administration leaders expressed confidence that they will have enough votes to pass the Bill. However, another test is anticipated in connection with the Smith Cotton Amendment.

On Saturday the New York cotton market was closed. On Friday the market opened barely steady. Prices did not respond to advance abroad owing to liquidation and moderate hedge selling, but hovered within few points of the previous close on trade buying of nears and Commission Houses buying distants. New outside interest was lacking. Finally covering appeared and the market was steady. It is generally believed that if prices advance after the passage of the Farm Bill, there will be heavy general selling and southern hedge selling. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 5 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point with March 4.91. The market was quiet. There was scattered liquidation and hedging which met with local support and trade calling. Later on the market was dull and was puzzled by the reported possibility that Mr. Wallace may not enforce provisions for 1938 crop. The market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.02d.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 9.09c. per lb.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices rallied after the passage of conference report on the Farm Bill by the House of Representatives and on bullish first interpretation of Smith amendment. but later the market developed renewed nervousness pending by the action in the Senate, in view of reports of a growing opposition to some features. Moreover, after further study of the Smith amendment, opinion leans towards the belief that farmers had more to lose by transferring title to cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation, thus eliminating the chance for producer to resell at a profit, in the event of market advancing. Buying of distants was attributed to expectations that the Secretary of Agriculture under the Farm Bill would issue allotments holding the acreage to a basis for producing only 10,000,000 bales in 1938. The advance attracted considerable liquidation and increased hedge selling. Meanwhile, it is generally believed that the enactment of the Farm Bill would be bullish. At the same time, it is pointed out that higher American prices might reduce exports and stimulate foreign production.

FARM BILL

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

Delay still persists over the Farm Bill although Senator Smith is reported to have said that agreement would be reached some time this week. Secretary Wallace expressed some doubt about the ability to work out the allotment details in time for application to this year's crop. Meanwhile all this delay over the Bill has placed the farmer in a quandary and in consequence despite favourable weather little work has been done in the fields. Late planting will make the crop more vulnerable to unfavourable conditions.

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE

There has been a further widening of the Bombay/New York spread and with pressure of the new Indian crop anticipated shortly a gradual increase in the difference is looked for. The general impression is that an active reversal of this straddle is unlikely until differences exceed 50 points. According to the Census Bureau the total amount of the crop ginned up to 16th January was 17,646,000 bales as against 11,956,000 bales a year ago.

Owing to the recession in trade in America and the situation in Japan, the use of Cotton in both these important consuming countries is expected to be reduced. Consumption by U. S. mills in the first half of the year is estimated at about 750,000 bales less than last season with the mills using 1,500,000 bales last March and April and now running at less than half a million monthly.

CONSUMPTION

According to the "New York Cotton Exchange Service" world consumption of American Cotton in December is estimated at 955,000 bales as against 1,127,000 bales in December 1936. World consumption of all cottons in December is estimated at 2,261,000 bales as against 2,658,000 bales in December 1936.

It will be seen that world consumption of both American and outside growths in December was considerably lower than in December 1936. The decrease in world consumption of American cotton for the first five months of this season compared with the same period last season was due to the lower rate in America, the consumption there for the five months being 2,580,000 bales compared with 3,106,000 bales last season whilst consumption abroad of American during the same period was 2,486,000 bales compared with 2,203,000 bales.

Reports from textile centres in Europe and America are not very encouraging at the moment and curtailment of production in mills is increasing.

Until present uncertainties are out of the way, we anticipate trading markets.

The present shortage of contracts will prevent any major decline from present levels whilst increased inflationary sentiment coupled with drastic crop control will be needed to bring about any sustained advance.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10 a.m.)	8.73+04
New York March lowest (10-7 a.m.)	8.67—02
Liverpool March highest	4.91+01
Liverpool March lowest	4.90—

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

Cotton: 'Passage Farm Bill expected early next week and believe will have gradual advancing market.'

Wheat: 'Unfavourable U. S. A. weather sustaining market. Look for trading market.'

Rubber and Metals: 'Opinion unchanged.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York: Expect Senate pass Agricultural bill probably cause advance but should meet heavy liquidation by speculative longs who bought anticipation passage stop considering benefit stipulations in bill believe farmers may prefer sell on any good advance rather than transfer cotton to Commodity Credit Corporation market entirely political affair.

After further study inclined modify bullish views as farm bill offers no additional benefits for placing cotton in loan or turning title over to Government stop indications producers owning quality cotton likely sell taking advantage subsidy payments thus increasing quantity hedges this opinion stands whether Senate passes bill or not doubt more than temporary upturn.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cables:—

Garside: We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in January 435000. The average consumption per working day 20700 bales.

If loan stock not increased end season domestic stock free cotton likely one million bales above last July. Mill trends adverse America abroad including Japan commodities business stable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

New York: 'Senate considered likely to pass Agricultural Bill. Demand checked by uncertainty loan cotton lower estimates of consumption expectations increasing competition of outside growths. However think that passage bill should be moderately bullish.

'Late private Washington information emphasizes likelihood Wallace may not enforce cotton provision 1938 crop.'

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1937 to 19th Feb. 1938	980,576
Same time previous season	1,364,443

Exports from 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th Feb. 1938

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	15,569	30,240
Continent	100,978	159,083
China	29,691	6,100
Japan	203,743	706,014
Coast Ports	33,692	10,025
U. S. A.	—	3,735
	383,673	915,167

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th Feb. 1938	170,414
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1937 to 10th Feb. 1938	463,862
Same period last year	303,154
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th Feb. 1938	755,301
Same time last year	972,551

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1937 to 3rd Feb. 1938	822,025
Same time previous season	1,364,845
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1937 to 27th Jan. 1938	414,162
Same time previous year	714,626

LONDON SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

Giltedge monopolising interest; higher levels anticipated. Recent Corporation issues well absorbed, market closing generally higher on week but still awaiting more definite lead from America.

John Brown	27
Cammel Laird	9/3
Swan Hunter	25/6
O. K. Bazar	29
Petaling	15/6
Alpha Cement	37/3
Associated Manganese of S. A.	7/3
Tronch Mines	24/6
Broken Hill North	39/6
Broken Hill South	25
Br Electric Traction Defd	980
Boots Pure Drug	45/9
Clan Lines	5 7/8

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Feb 14

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 114 April 113 June 113

Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 131 April 130 June 129

Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 177 April 175 June 173

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 14

Following a rise of 8 points in New Orleans futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 175/12. At this level there was some realising by commission houses and prices declined to Rs. 175. The market was steady at this level with a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points against expectation of unchanged quotations. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 175/6. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	175 8 0
Broach J/A	177 10 0
Oomra March	156 6 0
Oomra May	157 8 0
Bengal March	134 4 0
Bengal May	134 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	141	139	137	135	
Punjab	141	139	137	135	
Rajputana	141	139	137	135	
Oomra No. 3	165	162	159	156	
C P No. 1	177	174	171	168	
C P No. 2	169	166	163	160	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 14

Bengal Superfine	141/44
Bengal Fine	137/39
Bengal F G	135/36
C P 1	171/72
C P 2	164/66
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	160/62
Ellichpur	165/67
Berar	160/61
Khandesh	149/52
Jalna Sailu	152/55
Burwah Sanavad	163/64
Khandwa	163/64
Harda Khirkiya	164/66
Mathia	139/41
Malkapur	157/58
Punjab 4 F	192/95
Punjab 289F	235/40
Sindh 4 F	185/90
Sindh N T	215/25

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb. 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	11-2-38	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	356	25,309	179,697
Central India	211	16,987	231,820
Barsi and Nagar	2,358	74,361	118,637
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,014	24,631	54,214
Berar	2,237	190,823	405,451
Central Provinces	407	30,520	88,410
Total Oomras	6,583	322,630	1,078,429
Dholera	487	22,785	21,253
N.-W. Provinces		2,085	5,214
Rajputana	233	4,441	38,212
Sind-Punjab	1,459	335,621	219,536
Broach	80	1,849	28,301
Coompta and Dharwar	9,611		11,694
Western-Northerns	50	3,306	13,389
Cocanada	12		124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	938		2,843
American	98,194		3,692
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,217	190,171	135,595
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,170		15
Total	12,193	992,775	1,559,081

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, Feb 14

100 Japan T and Co Sailu Rs. 153
50 Japan T and Co Dharangaon 152
102 Japan T and Co Amainer 152
119 Japan T and Co Dharwa 162
100 Japan T and Co Hansi 141
50 Japan T and Co Hansi 140
49 Japan T and Co Hissar 140
5 Kamla Mill Khandwa Veram 20 on
50 Shapurji Mill Jinja 274 1/2
50 Khatav Mill Pachora old 120
150 L Ramji Anjangaon 160 3/4
169 Viram Ladha Pusad 7 1/2
117 Kotak and Co Bolda 160 3/4
68 B Mavji Khetiya 155 3/4
50 G G Kesha and Co Bolda 5 on
72 G G Kesha and Co Telhara 160
55 G G Kesha and Co Shirpur 149
211 G G Kesha and Co Karanja 160
99 G G Kesha and Co Murtizapur 160
106 Khimji Punja Amraoti 160 1/4
80 Anandilal Botad 141
250 Kurla Mill Karwan 165 1/4
139 Kamla Mill Hyderabad LSS 215/4
200 Kamla Mill Phiroza 4 F 205/4
42 Anandilal Poddar Jalna 151

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 10th February	11,229
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	980,578
Receipts in Bombay same time last season	1,533,091
Decrease	552,515

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 12-2-38	6661000	5648000
Receipts Yesterday 12-2-38	—	9000
Exports to date 12-2-38	4186000	3828000
Stock at Ports 11-2-38	3204000	2294000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-2-38	2573000	1952000
Stock at Liverpool 11-2-38	1184000	906000
Visible Supply 11-2-38	7598000	5851000
Quantity in sight 11-2-38	11449000	10782000
Quantity out of sight 11-2-38	6732000	8183000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	11-2-38	This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,946	116,547	193,028
Japan and China	5,871	233,434	712,114
Coast Ports		33,692	10,025
Up-country by Rail		170,414	112,637
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,725	35,560
Total	11,817	581,812	1,063,394

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 14

On Saturday London gold prices were unchanged at £6-19-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 10 points up at 151.53 and Dollar sterling gross rate was 5.01.97. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 5/16. There was little Indian selling with a poor support. Montreal futures were 5 points down. The local market was quiet in view of tejimandi settlement. There was a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 7 9
Maha	34 8 0
Fagan	34 7 6

SILVER

Ready	50 0 6
Maha	50 1 0
Fagan	50 14 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 12.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 12.

Gold bars fine per oz.	85/19/9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb 12

February	45.25—05
March	45.05—05
May	45.05—06

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 14

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44 4 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 12.

March	£10-8-8.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 14

Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	28 2 0
Highest	28 2 0
Lowest	27 13 6
Closing	27 14 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	29 4 0
Highest	29 5 3
Lowest	28 15 9
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	32 5 0
Highest	32 7 6
Lowest	32 3 6
Closing	32 5 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	18 13 6
Highest	18 15 6
Lowest	18 13 6
Closing	18 14 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

March	91 1/8d.
May	90 1/8d.
July	90d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 12.

Market closed.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment March Rs. 5-6-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-7-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-8-6
Kesar Rs. 11-15.
Saraya Rs 11-8.
Java Spot F. 7.00

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 12

GIZA—	
Spot	7.47—0
March	6.99+6
May	7.10+6
July	7.16+5
October	7.13+5
November	7.18+5
January 1939	7.19+5
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.19—1
March	5.98—0
May	5.96—0
July	5.93—0
October	5.89—0
November	5.89—0
January 1939	6.00—0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Feb 14

April	53.20
May	53.50

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 14

February	240.80
April	241.30+110
June	235.00—40
August	231.40—40

Cotton Teji Mandi

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 8 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs 16 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Wheat	149,706 Cwts.
Linseed	4,232 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	419 Cwts.
Gingelliyseed	1,241 Cwts.
Groundnuts	12,685 Cwts.
Castorseed	241 Cwts.
Rice	5,968 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,653 Cwts.
Cottonseed	13,411 Cwts.
Gram	1,387 Cwts.
Joowar	80 Cwts.
Barley	264 Cwts.
Bajree	597 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,637 Cwts.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 14

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54	102/12
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	108/12
4 per cent 1960/70	114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	120/2
5 per cent 1939/44	104/9
5 per cent 1939/43	107/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/83	113
5 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent P P T 1974	110/4
4 per cent P Deb 1974	109/8
3 per cent M Deb 1949	119
3 per cent 1954	131/8
3 per cent C P T 1956	131

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	0	0	4/0
3 per cent 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
3 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
3 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	2.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
3 per cent 1945/55 T F	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 14

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 264 3/4
Bank's buying T T 262 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,135
Bank's buying T T 1,155

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 78 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATES—

New York London closed 12th instant
Japan London 1/2 14th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 14th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 14th instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 14th instant
London Paris 151.53 12th instant
London Belgium 29.55 1/2 12th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 12th instant
London Berlin 12.41 1/4 12th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/8 12th instant
London New York 5.01.97 12th instant
London Amsterdam 8.09 3/4 12th instant
London Italy 95.35 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-9 12th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money
Call 3/4 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quieter.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Gas and Electric	23
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 per cent pfd	33
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	44
Int. Tel and Tel	6
America Tel and Tel	134
Western Union Telg	24 1/2
New York Central Rly	17 3/4
Westinghous Air Brake	23
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent	95
Continental Motor	1
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	86
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	91
Cons. Mining Smelting	58
3 per cent Japanese 1954	75
Bethelehem Steel	55
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	53 1/4
Amr Rolling Mills	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
Int Nickel of Canada	49
General Motors	34 3/4
Douglas Aircraft	39
Union Carbide	74
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	38
Socony Oil	15 3/4
Amr Tob B	85
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	26 3/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delawar and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	53
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	58
Amr Can	81

Week-end evening up. Allis Chalmers declared 37 1/2 cents. Amr Can. earned dol 6.08 for 1937. Turnover 350,000 shares.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.00 Rs. 40 1/2 at exchange 1/3

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 177/4 Liverpool July 5.02 Rs. 40 1/2 at exchange 1/3.

Pay 'n—Feb. 14. Pay Out—Feb. 16.

Market Getting Ready For Forward Business

CASH SECTION QUIET BUT STEADY

Operators Await Provincial And Central Budgets

BOMBAY: February 14.

It now seems certain that Forward Business will be resumed on the local Stock Exchange on Wednesday as the Board has adopted all effective control measures. "Taravani" business will be restricted to members only and Operators will not be allowed to over-trade. The Board has appointed a Committee of five members to keep a strict watch over the actions of members and it looks certain that normal conditions will prevail.

The Settlement is passing off smoothly and so far there is no fear for any failure. Thus there will be return of confidence and the timely action of the President in closing down the Market has had the desired effect.

However, the Market is likely to remain very unsteady owing to uncertainty over the Provincial and Central Budgets. It is generally anticipated that there will be some tax on the Public Utility Concerns and the Market is anxiously awaiting the interim report of the Wage Committee.

Foreign markets are dull and featureless and prices are moving within a narrow range. The Conference between President Roosevelt and Big Business has not resulted into any definite decision, but there exists an underlying feeling for inflation.

In the Cash Section there is a restricted turn-over and prices did not show any change. The tone was quiet but steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	970	0
100	CENTURY	448	12
100	CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	3
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100	Coorla (Rs 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6	9
100	Finlay (Rs 2)	137	8
100	GOKAK (Rs 4-8)	184	4
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100	Indore	70	0
100	Khatau (Rs 3)	126	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs 10)	348	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538	12
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250	Modell	51	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	1	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	66	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000	Western (Rs 10	915	

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	115	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 125	32	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 201) XD	1530	0
125-500	I Conty (Rs. 7-8) XD	383	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	149	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	120	8
5	Union (As. 4.)	5	11

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	124 10	XD

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs 14)	857	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13	8
20	Mercantile	54	8
16-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

10	Ahm. Old XD	136	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs 40)	1427	8
10	Ajmer (As 4)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	11
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	203	12
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	160	10
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	148	12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1.323	4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dn Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	752	8

MININGS.

8	Burma Corp (As. 11)	7	5
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	28	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1)	29	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	47	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0
7b	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs 10)	241	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs 5)	323	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6
100-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs 13-12)	248	12
125	B BURMA (Rs 12)	611	14
8sh.	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	3	13
8sh.	D. Conty (Rs. 2)	3	12
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	145	0
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	662	8
30	PREMIER CON (Rs 2-15)	74	0
15	Scindia	21	10
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560	0
6	p. c Tata Ster' 1st	205	12
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Tata Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	81	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	0

Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Outstanding Business Of Members Of Indian Stock Exchange

BOARD'S DECISION.

In pursuance of the request of some members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Board has decided that there is no need to close all outstanding business of the members of the Indian Stock Exchange. But no fresh business will be done on their behalf. A list of all such outstanding business is to be submitted to the President which will be kept secret. Once a deal is closed it will not be revived under any circumstances.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Half Yearly Report

The Reserve Bank Rate and the Imperial Bank Advance Rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent throughout the half-year.

The demand for money, although better than in the corresponding period of 1936, has been poor and the seasonal activity usually noticeable towards the end of the year has so far been absent on account of the movement of the crops being later than usual.

The advances and internal bills discounted in India and Burma of the Scheduled Banks, which stood at Rs. 123 crores on 2nd July 1937, fell to Rs. 110 crores by the end of September and have since remained at about that level. Deposits with the Scheduled Banks in India and Burma remained steady throughout the half-year at round about Rs. 242 crores.

The past six months have witnessed a fall in certain commodity values, cotton and rubber being the heaviest sufferers. Burma rice rose with the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East but prices have since receded. Sugar and raw jute have remained steady but wheat prices declined towards the end of the year.

Exports of gold have continued during the past half-year while imports of silver have declined. The net export was about Rs. 8 1/2 crores. Sterling exchange rates have remained steady.

Government Securities have with minor fluctuations improved during the half-year 3 1/2 per cent Government paper being quoted at Rs. 94-10-0 at the beginning of July and at Rs. 97-10-0 at the end of December. The average yield on Treasury Bills was Rs. 0-12-4 per cent per annum as compared with Re. 0-11-0 per cent per annum during the corresponding half of 1936.

The usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 36,90,102-10-9 which, with Rs. 30,15,102-14-10 brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1937, makes a total of Rs. 67,05,205-9-7.

This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs. a. p
1 In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax	33,75,000 0 0
2. Transferred to Pension Funds	36,600 0 0
3. Transferred to Premises Account	2 50,000 0 0
4 Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	30,47,605 9 7
Total	67,05,205 9 7

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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India Is One And Indivisible

Jamnalal Bajaj Explains Working Committee Resolution On States

(CONGRESS SPECIAL.)
VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement to the Press:—"The exact import of the draft resolution recently adopted at Wardha by the Working Committee of the Congress to be considered at its open session in elucidation of its policy in regard to Indian States. They perhaps feel that the Working Committee or Congress wishes to shirk its responsibility in this respect. This, in my opinion, is an entirely mistaken notion. The Congress claims to represent three and a half hundred million people. It has time and again declared India to be one and indivisible whole. The Congress Working Committee has recently passed for consideration of the Congress a resolution refusing to accept the proposed. Federation scheme unless and until Indian States subjects have been given full civic political rights enjoyed by British India.

DIFFICULTIES FACING CONGRESS.

The Congress has always been urging princes to grant full civil liberties and responsible Government to people in Indian States. The Congress has throughout encouraged Indian States peoples to carry on every type of non-violent and peaceful activity for their legitimate rights and has helped their struggle with its full sympathy and moral support. To say that the Congress is now actuated by their desire to leave the Indian States people to their own fate and entirely forget its responsibility towards them is to make an allegation that cannot be sustained. Those who make the allegation do not seem to realise the difficulties facing the Congress. They feel more keenly about problems immediately affecting them. This is but natural. There is no justification at all for the view that the present policy of the Congress in regard to Indian States is dictated by either fear or favour of Princes. The Congress which has so freely and fearlessly carried on the struggle for Freedom in British India has formulated a certain policy for India-wide struggle of freedom. In pursuance of this policy it wishes to reserve its strength for the main struggle against the proposed Federal scheme and for securing political power in British India first and thus also help to free Indian States. It would not be advisable for the Congress to be rushed into a movement of civil disobedience or any similar action. On the other hand if an effective demand is made for grant of civil political rights for people of Indian States it may inevitably lead in some of states to severe repression to meet which people may ultimately be driven to adopt civil disobedience as their only weapon. The Congress would prefer not be involved in any such situation.

MORAL SUPPORT.

At the same time it does not desire its policy to prove a hindrance to their struggle for freedom. If a situation arises necessitating adoption of civil disobedience in Indian States, people may not have to depend upon permission of the Congress which it must needs hesitate in granting. On the other hand they could carry on the struggle on their own responsibility and should rest assured of complete sympathy and moral support of the Congress Further. Congressmen interested in problems of states are at liberty to assist such struggle in their individual capacity. This also meets the demand put before the Congress by well-known states workers like Doctor Sumanta Mehta and others.

It is apprehended by some that dissociation of the Congress from such struggle in the states might invite severe repression But for myself I think that this resolution will make those Princes whose statesmanship is not bankrupt think twice before adopting such policy At the same time if some of the Princes are so ill-advised as as to embark upon a policy of severe repression it should not frighten us. The struggle for freedom once begun is never lost. I am confident that the people of states will bravely face such a situation and come out of it stronger and better organised. For this one finds ample testimony in the history of the world. There is no need for workers in Indian States to be discouraged by this resolution. They should carry on the work of organising Praja Mandals with the same enthusiasm and vigour which they have heretofore shown in formation of Congress Committees.

TO AVOID INSULTS.

The resolution of the Congress for not establishing Congress Committees in states has been passed not with a desire to deprive the people of Congress support but with a desire to spare the States people and itself such insults as have been recently offered to the Congress and national flag in some of the Indian States. The Congress Committees should, wherever they exist, function with due dignity. If they cannot do so it were better for them not to exist at all.

So far as states are concerned there is an additional difficulty facing the Congress there which doesn't confront it in British India. In British India if Congress Committees be declared illegal or national flag be insulted it could be resisted with all the force at command of Congress throughout the whole of the area without being confronted with any administrative or political barriers. The position with regard to native states is, however, entirely different. There are about six hundred native States and in each of them different laws and conditions prevailed in event of crisis arising in any of the states it would not be practically possible to bring support of people forces at command of Congress in other states and in British India though in principle India must be regarded as an individual whole. It is for this reason that the Congress found it possible to form a strong central organisation with very active and effective branches in provinces whereas it has been unable to build up any powerful or materially effective organisation in states. Congress resolution lays emphasis upon formation of local Praja Mandals.

From the point of view of real and practical work there cannot be to-day better policy for Indian States than one chalked out by Working Committee. Being myself a native of an Indian State and having been associated with various public activities therein I appeal to my brethren of Indian States not to misunderstand the resolution of the Working Committee and to establish Praja Mandals in the respective states in order to win full civil liberties and responsible Government for the people. So long as they follow principles of truth and non-violence they will have with them the full sympathy of the Congress and moment impediments in the way of the Congress in connection with its work in the states are removed they will realise that Congress is one with them in every way. For the Congress India is one and indivisible whole and no power in the world can split into two."—A.P.

SPECIAL POWERS ACT TO GO

Bombay Cabinet Will Introduce Bill For Its Repeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay at a Cabinet meeting to-day decided that steps shall be taken to repeal the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act of 1932.

A Bill will be drafted for this purpose.—A. P.

Subhas Welcomed "En Route"

HARIPURA, February 13.

Mr. Bose had an enthusiastic reception at the several stations 'en route' to Haripura and at Bhusawal and at two other stations, he addressed the gatherings briefly.

Gandhiji commenced his silence immediately after Mr. Bose's departure.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the retiring President, accompanied by Acharya Kripalani, is arriving before midnight and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Narendra Dev are the further arrivals day. It is now learnt that Babu Rajendra Prasad is not coming definitely.—A.P.

A PARSI LADY INVOKING BLESSINGS ON BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ON HIS ARRIVAL AT BARDOLI. NOTE THE COCOANUT IN HIS HAND.

JAIL DELIVERY IN BIHAR

Premier Orders Release Of Politicals In The Province

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The Associated Press reliably understands that the Prime Minister of Bihar has definitely decided in exercise of powers vested in him under the present constitution to release political prisoners in the province, and orders to that effect are believed to have been passed.

In the event of the Governor interfering with the orders of the Premier releasing the political prisoners, it is understood, immediately the resignation of the ministry might become inevitable.—A. P.

NEXT CONGRESS IN FRONTIER PROVINCE?

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 14.

Two serious claims are being advanced for the venue of the next Congress session, judging from the talks in Congress circles.

There is an invitation pending from the Frontier by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. This claim is finding a larger support.

The new province of Orissa is however, proving a serious rival. The claim of Orissa is based on the fact that in 1932 it was decided to hold the plenary session at Puri but owing to the Civil Disobedience movement being on it could not be held though a large amount of funds had been spent for arrangements in connection with the session.

The majority view so far in higher Congress circles favours the Frontier as the next venue of the Congress session.—United Press Congress Special.

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY FOR INDIA

Gandhiji Discusses Subject

HARIPURA, Feb. 14.

A National health policy to build a healthier and fitter Indian Nation was the subject of discussion yesterday afternoon between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. V. Krishna Rao of the Presidency College, Madras, for half an hour.

Mr Krishna Rao's scheme mainly suggested compulsory medical examination of school going children and compulsory physical training for these children as also nutrition policy for India.

Gandhiji is reported to have displayed considerable interest in the subject asking the interviewer a number of questions.—Associated Congress Special.

Gandhiji's Blood Pressure Rising Again

No Cause For Anxiety: May Not Attend Congress Session

HARIPURA, Feb. 14.

Gandhiji's blood pressure is again on ascendancy. After a sudden rise which was recorded at Bhusaval on his way to Haripura Gandhiji was maintaining more satisfactory health till yesterday when presumably due strain of a number of interviews blood pressure has again risen. A lose associate however assures that there is no cause for anxiety but urges that he must be given as much peace as possible.

The difficulty in this respect appears to be that as Gandhiji is staying in Bardoli taluka after many years many old comrades and co-workers of Civil Disobedience days are naturally taking the opportunity for having his darshan and invariably such meetings lead to conversations imposing inevitable strain

Gandhiji breaks his silence at night to-day and would not therefore take part in the deliberations of the Working Committee

His public engagements to-morrow and day after comprise of addressing of volunteers at 5 to-morrow evening and at 9 on Wednesday morning at the Exhibition.

It is not expected that he would attend the Subjects Committee meeting and may not also address the open session, but very likely he will be present at the open session at least for a short while

Dr. Sushila Nayar, sister of Mr. Pyare Lal, Gandhiji's Secretary, acts as House Physician and nurse for Gandhiji.—A. P.

BENGAL ELECTS A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The election of members to the All-India Congress Committee, by the Delegates to the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress from Bengal and Surma Valley, which, at the earlier date, was postponed, owing to inference by some students, was held to-day at the B.P.C.C. Office, in accordance with the instructions of the Congress Working Committee.

A record number of members participated in the election, which commenced at 8-30 in the morning, and continued till 10-30 at night. By that time, out of the total strength of 482 delegates from Bengal and Surma Valley, to the Haripura Session of the Congress, no fewer than 422 delegates had recorded their votes. For the convenience of the Muslim Delegates, it has been arranged that they will also be entitled to record their votes between nine and ten to-morrow morning.

Sixty-two members of the A.-I. C. C. are to be elected by the Delegates, for which, as many as 132 Delegates have filed their nominations.

The results are not likely to be announced before Sunday night.—A. P.

Session Must Strengthen Hands Of Congress Ministers

"We pledge ourselves to rouse the labour movement of England to a complete realisation of the implications of the national liberation struggle in India, and to rally the support of the whole movement here as allies with the Indian people in their struggle for freedom" write Messrs. Ben Bradley, R. Palme Dutt and Harry Pollitt in the course of a message of greetings to the Congress session at Haripura sent from London.

"We are confident that the Haripura session of the Congress will, as a result of its deliberations, achieve the final unification of all the forces standing for national liberation under the leadership of the Indian National Congress, and that the hands of the Congress ministries in the various provinces will be strengthened by its decisions" continues the statement

"This session of the National Congress held at Haripura in the Bardoli district, which has already achieved fame in connection with the liberation struggle must give a lead to the Indian National Congress and take a decisive step forward towards the final liberation of the great Indian people."—A. P.

NAGPUR PRESS RESENTS WARDHA DECISION

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, February 12.

Nagpur Press views with disfavour the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee regarding the States subjects. the "Independent" of Nagpur says that by pursuing the policy outlined in the resolution Congress would be doing exactly what the British Government desire viz. to save the States from contagion of the Congress The Congress High Command have thus shown unwisdom which we hope will not be countenanced at Haripura.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT BROADCAST IN MYSORE

The "Hitawada" says that the attitude of the Congress is liable to misrepresentation in the States and might cause injury to the freedom movement that might be launched by other organisations. It has also stated that in Mysore the statement of Gandhiji on Mysore has been translated and broadcast in villages. Impression should not be created in the States that the Congress is secretly sympathising with the Princes.

STATES PEOPLE LEFT HIGH AND DRY

The "Samyavadi", a Marathi weekly says that the decision to abolish the Congress Committees in Indian States is astounding. We do not know if the Congress was anxious to remove the embarrassment caused to the Maharaja of Mysore. The "Daily News" says that the Congress has left peoples of Indian States high and dry. All voluminous sophistry contained in the lengthy resolution cannot convince an impartial student of Indian politics about the wisdom of the step

Workers Resort To Satyagraha

(From A Correspondent.)
GOKAK-FALLS.
February 12.

It is nearly 15 days that the Gokak Mills have again stopped work, though workers, as usual, attend regularly and put their tickets and sit on their working places.

To-day after 1-30 p.m. the workers have resorted to "Satyagraha" in the mills. They have ultimately decided not to step out until their wages come to hand in the respective usual places. On the other hand the management are adamant.

Special Police party has arrived. The situation is grave but peaceful.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

DONAVAN, WE HAVE TWO DEFINITE LEADS--- ONE IS THE HANDKERCHIEF THAT WAS USED IN THE CROWELL KILLING---
THE BOYS ARE TRACING THAT DOWN NOW
THE OTHER IS THE FACT THAT ALL THESE PEOPLE HAD MONEY INVESTED IN SOME SECRET COMPANY--THAT ALL OF THEM DISAPPEARED OR DIED SIX MONTHS AFTER THEY MADE THESE INVESTMENTS--AND THAT THE DIVIDENDS STOPPED AFTER THAT!
HOW ARE WE GONNA FIND THAT SECRET COMPANY?
BY CHECKING EVERY PERSON WITH MONEY LIVING ALONE IN LONDON--AND DOUBLE-CHECKING THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN GETTING DIVIDENDS FOR ALMOST SIX MONTHS!
AND AT THAT VERY MOMENT IN ANOTHER PART OF LONDON---
I THOUGHT YOU NEVER SAW YOUR STOCKHOLDERS--THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE'VE MET!
MISS BELMAN, WE MAKE A PRACTICE OF SEEING THEM JUST BEFORE THE SIXTH MONTH IS UP---THAT'S WHY WE'RE SEEING YOU!
2-30
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